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## CINCINNATI ABATTOIR NOT FOR SALE.

General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, denies the report that that company's plant and business is to be sold to a Kansas City concern. It is said that an offer was recently made by an independent Kansas City company for the Cincinnati plant, but that negotiations went no further than the offer.

## TO PROSECUTE FERTILIZER CONCERNS.

It is said that the Department of Justice at Washington is completing plans for the prosecution of various fertilizer concerns in the South, on the ground that they are violating the anti-trust law. Prosecutions will be started in the Federal Courts at Nashville, Tenn., it is said, as a result of several months of investigation by government agents.

## A SOUTH OMAHA LAND DEAL.

The holdings of the South Omaha Land Company, including an extensive tract north of the stockyards, and close to transportation lines, have been withdrawn from the market, and it is reported that an option on them has been given to the Morris interests. This has given rise to the rumor that Morris & Company plan the location of a packing plant at South Omaha in the future.

## STRIKERS MOB A TANNERY.

The big tanneries of the Central Leather Company, at Kenosha, Wis., said to be the largest in the world, were menaced this week by a mob of striking tanners, who were inflamed by the arrest of several fellow-strikers for rioting. They attacked one of the buildings and broke all the windows, but large forces of police and deputy sheriffs restored order and protected the property thereafter. The rioters were all Russians.

## PORK INSPECTION RESUMED.

The Department of Agriculture has resumed its microscopical inspection of pork and pork products intended for export at Boston, Mass. This microscopical inspection is to comply with customs requirements of Germany, France and other countries which bar American pork not so inspected. The Boston laboratory had been out of service for five years, but was re-established at the earnest request of packers and exporters, who reported a growing export demand.

## WARREN'S "ADULTERATED CODFISH."

State Food Commissioner Warren of Pennsylvania is preparing to prosecute retailers in Pennsylvania for selling "adulterated" codfish. Dried codfish is very generally preserved with borax as well as salt, and it is this that the commissioner declares to be an "injurious preservative," though the borax is used in harmless quantities and is easily washed off before using, as is the case with carcass meats on which a weak borax solution is used.

## FOR A LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

The live stock and affiliated interests are apparently about to win their fight for a live stock census. The House Committee on Census has taken favorable action on the Crumpacker bill authorizing the director of the census to take a classified census of live stock and a census of acreage of the principal crops, including cotton, corn, wheat, rice and oats, every five years, instead of every ten years, as now provided by law. The estimated cost of securing these additional figures is \$900,000.

## HOW LIVE STOCK WINTERED.

Government reports of the condition of farm animals on April 1, 1906, with estimated losses during the year ending with that date, show a total loss for the year of 3.6 per cent of the total number of cattle, 5.9 per cent of the number of sheep, and 5.1 per cent of the total number of hogs. These losses included both exposure and disease and covered every part of the country, the South as well as the North. The total was very slight compared to the live-stock aggregate. The government reports the estimated number of breeding sows on April 1 to be about 1 per cent greater than the total a year ago. These estimates of losses have met with criticism as being exaggerated.

## TEXAS TO DRIVE PACKERS OUT.

The Texas state government has begun an action which has for its apparent object the driving out of the state of the big packing enterprises which have grown up at Fort Worth and other points, and which consume millions of dollars' worth of Texas products and employ thousands of men. The Texas legal department has started proceedings against Swift & Company, the Armour Packing Company, the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, alleging that they are trusts, and asking that their charters be forfeited and each assessed money penalties of \$116,000. There is a state election in Texas this fall.

## CANNED HALIBUT ON PACIFIC COAST.

An innovation in the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast, which is said to give every indication now of being successful, has been introduced by one of the largest fish packers in the canning of halibut. Prior experiments do not appear to have been successful, the product acquiring a disagreeable taste after remaining in the can a certain length of time. The latest trial, however, is said to give promise of ultimately doing away with this objection. Sample cans of the preserved halibut on exhibition have attracted much attention. Fishing interests say that canned halibut will mean a revolution of the fishing industry.

## BELGIUM'S MEAT IMPORTATIONS.

The decrease in the beef importation into Belgium was more noticeable in 1905 than in 1904. In the former year it reached 64,936 head and in 1905 55,090 head, while in 1903 it reached 70,751. The principal importing countries were the United States and Holland. The sheep imports in 1905 were 98,811 head and of lambs 54,198. Germany, formerly one of the principal countries of supply, sent in 22,110 in 1905, against 34,781 head in 1903. In 1903 the United States sent 6,343 head; 1904, 7,046, while in 1905 her export of sheep to Belgium was nil. Argentina continues to swell her sheep and lamb importations into Belgium, which in 1905 reached 25,950 head, against 10,738 in 1904.

## PACKERS AND FREIGHT RATES.

Sensational journals have recently taken up the story of alleged underbilling of shipments by Western packers over various railroads, the claim being made that the packers had "defrauded" the roads out of large sums. Like the story of short weights in provision shipments, this report is apparently an emanation from the "yellow" bureau for libeling the meat industry. In discussing the billing matter a leading traffic official said this week that if the report had any basis at all it was on claims which were questionable, and which were based upon technicalities involved in raising the rates on certain commodities. He said these claims would probably prove to be without foundation for the most part, and that were they pressed to an issue the packers would not be compelled to pay anything. It was only another illustration of the habit of making the packers the butt of abuse on any and every provocation.

## ADVISES PACKERS TO ABANDON INSPECTION

German Correspondent Says His Government Throws United States Pork Inspection Certificates in the Waste Basket, and that Microscopic Inspection for Export Is Now a Useless Expense—Plan to Bring Germany to Terms.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 16, 1906.—The high duties for all kinds of meats prevailing in Germany since March 1, 1906, make it nearly impossible to import these articles. It is not only the duty alone which is prohibitive, but also the inspection fees, which have to be paid for all kinds of meats, and beside the general inspection fees, there has to be paid 50 pfennig, or 12 cents, for each piece of pork brought into Germany for microscopical re-inspection, and for half-hogs this microscopic re-inspection is raised to 1 mark, or 24 cents each.

Of course, these high duties are imposed on all foreign countries, and also the re-inspection takes place from all foreign countries, but only from the United States is asked a certificate of microscopic inspection, which the hogs have already undergone in the American abattoir. This certificate, which is an expensive one for the United States government and a nuisance for the packer, goes into the waste paper basket of the German authorities, as no consideration is taken of it, and the microscopic re-inspection takes place here anyhow.

Our proposition is now that the few packers in Chicago who have microscopic inspection abandon this system and make only pork products for export with general inspection on white export certificates. The United States

government cannot abandon this system, as in the Saratoga treaty your government has pledged herself to employ this system for pork products to Germany, which was all right as long as the pork was re-inspected here in Germany.

The export of pork, bacon and backs from the United States to Germany is so small at present, with the German new prohibitive duties, that the loss of the German trade will not be felt by the packers, and as our country is bound to have pork from foreign countries, and as furthermore this pork is not to be had either in Austria-Hungary, Servia, Roumania or Russia, from where no microscopic certificates are asked by the German government, we are quite sure that after a few months the German government will be obliged to let American pork in without the microscopic certificate, just as it is permitted from other countries.

The writer intends to be in Chicago in the first days of May, and he should like to receive there letters or visits from packers' representatives in regard to this proposition.

(The name and Chicago address of this correspondent will be given upon application to The National Provisioner, New York office.)

## FOOD FOR STRICKEN SAN FRANCISCO

Eight days after the earthquake and fire disaster which wiped the business portion and a great part of the residence section of the city of San Francisco off the map, the relief funds collected throughout the United States for the California sufferers aggregated more than twenty million dollars. This was cash, and exclusive of dozens of trainloads of donations in the shape of meats, provisions, food of all kinds, clothing and other relief which had already reached San Francisco or were on the way there. This was a magnificent demonstration of the sympathy and generosity of the American people, and it was only a part of what the final total will be when the books are footed up.

The meat industry took a prominent and an initial part in this work of relief. The first relief trains to reach San Francisco included whole carloads of canned meats and provisions from the Cudahy Packing Company at Los Angeles, the nearest to the scene of disaster; the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City; Armour, Swift, Morris, S. & S. and other Chicago packers; Agar, Sinclair and other Iowa packers; the National Packing Company's plants at Denver, and others which were within reasonable distance of the stricken city. These trains began to roll in almost before the work of relief was sufficiently well organized to handle the great quantities of provisions.

Even before that the meat men had come to the aid of the hungry. Most of the stocks of meats and provisions in San Francisco wholesale houses were destroyed. But several of the big packers had large quantities of cured and canned meats awaiting export to the Philippines and the Orient. Some of these were in wharf warehouses which escaped the flames; others, like several carloads of provisions con-

signed by Morris & Company to the Orient, were on their way to the coast, and reached San Francisco on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, after the disaster. All these supplies were immediately turned over to the relief committees by the packers, and were distributed to the hungry without distinction.

### More Trains of Provisions.

These early contributions were followed by other cars of meats, fresh as well as canned and cured, which were donated by the packers in response to formal requests by various city relief committees. The packers also filled orders from Eastern cities for other trainloads. For instance, Boston was too far away to give quick relief. Her committee wired Kansas City and the packers there shipped at once several cars of meats. The same thing was done by other Eastern cities, and all Western packing points filled similar orders. Branch houses all over the West were cleaned out for this purpose. The wholesale branches of the packers at Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and Denver were called on for all their surplus stock. The packing house products sent to San Francisco in the first week following the disaster would make a train of hundreds of cars—and the supply is small compared to the amount that will be required before San Francisco is rebuilt.

Canned and cured provisions were first called for after the disaster, when the army of the homeless was living without shelter and in camp style. Later, when conditions were improved and diet demanded it, came the call for fresh meats. By Wednesday of this week the Western Meat Company, the largest packing concern in the San Francisco neighborhood had repaired the damage done to its abattoirs at South San Francisco and was pre-

pared to kill 200 cattle per day and all the hogs and sheep that could be brought in. On that day supplies of live stock amounting to 1,500 cattle, 3,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs had been sent in, and the railroads were rushing stock cars forward to haul more. Packing plants north and south were also ready to send all the fresh meat required when refrigeration and distributing facilities should be provided. So it may be seen that even the supply of fresh meat was not lacking. It was only one of the many wonderful achievements that nearly 400,000 homeless people should be provided with ample meat supplies of all kinds within such a sort period, and without charge to those who had no money to pay.

In the confusion and the multitude of contributions it was impossible to compile a list of items of packers' contributions, but it is safe to say that it included every plant in operation in the United States of any size, from Maine to Southern California, and from St. Paul and the Northwest to Florida. If it was too far for donations of products, it was cash; in most cases it was both. The generosity was not confined to companies or firms. In many instances the collections taken up among employees reached surprising proportions. An instance was the thousand dollars in cash given by the wage-earners in the Armour plant at South Omaha, which was entirely independent of the big subscription from the Armour management.

The losses of the meat trade in the San Francisco disaster were necessarily heavy. Practically all wholesale houses and stocks in the city were destroyed, and with the houses went the provision plants, including smokehouse equipment, refrigeration, etc. Fortunately, the Western Meat Company's plant at South San Francisco was not destroyed, and was put in operation with a full force in a week. This company does a business of something like ten million dollars a year. Its general offices and wholesale branches in San Francisco were destroyed, together with their contents. The company also had a branch house at San Jose, which was wrecked by the earthquake. The Oakland and Sacramento houses stood. The company also has an abattoir and yards at San Mateo, which will furnish additional help in the present emergency.

Miller & Lux and other smaller slaughterers at San Francisco also suffered, both from the shock and the fire. San Francisco's four big public markets were destroyed, and with them went the wholesalers and commission and consignment houses, with their stocks. The loss of life must have been considerable, though it is not yet possible to get details. All but about a dozen of the retail shops of San Francisco were wiped out, and the loss will fall heavily upon the retail interest there. At least eleven of the shop butchers had reopened their places by the middle of this week, and more new shops were expected to be started by another week.

Eastern packers suffered severely in the loss of their branch houses. Swift & Company had only recently opened a splendid new branch, including a provision plant and cold storage house. They lost both their branches. Armour & Company's branch, with its smokehouse and refrigerating equipment, was destroyed. The Cudahy Packing Company had a splendid dis-

(Continued on page 28.)



## WILEY SPRINGS ANOTHER JOKER

On June 3, 1905, referring to the proposed passage of a vicious food law by Congress, The National Provisioner said:

The actual danger of the passage of such a law by our next Congress is so great that the threatened interests should take steps to defeat the attempt now. And after this is done, then look out particularly for "riders" on the appropriation bills.

Both warnings were necessary. Out of the first originated the National Association of Food Manufacturers, which has been fighting so valiantly for a just food law in the present Congress. That the second warning was well founded developed this week, when the "rider" appeared on the agricultural appropriation bill. Realizing that defeat stared them in the face on the pending food bill, the political office holders, who are attempting to throttle the legitimate food industry of the country, attempted to sneak through a measure which is even more drastic than anything they heretofore proposed.

They were successful some years ago, by use of the same trick, in securing a measure which gave them control of all imported foods, and they have tried it again. But the timely warning has been given, and the National Association of Food Manufacturers will not permit it to go through unnoticed and without a fight, as was the case in the previous instance.

Following are extracts from the appropriation bill containing the objectionable provisions:

### Where the Trick is Hidden.

Page 23, line 11: "to investigate the adulteration, false labeling or branding, and laws regulations and decisions relative thereto, of foods, condiments, beverages and drugs, when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable, and to publish the results of such investigations when thought advisable. Provided, that before any adverse publication is made notice shall be given to the owner or manufacturer of the articles in question, who shall have the right to be heard and to introduce testimony before the Secretary of Agriculture or his representatives, either in person or by agent, concerning the suitability of such articles for food, or as to false labeling

or misbranding. To investigate the effect of cold storage upon the healthfulness of foods; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the character of food preservatives, coloring matters and other substances added to foods, to determine their relation to digestion and to health, and to establish the principles which should guide their use."

Page 29, line 14: "to establish standards of purity for food products and to determine what are regarded as adulterations therein."

Page 30, line 10: "And the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that any articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or which shall be falsely labeled or branded either as to their contents or as to the place of their manufacture or production, or which are kinds of products excluded from any foreign country for any cause whatever when coming from this country, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee of the sampling of such articles, who may, after notification, be present and have the right to introduce testimony before the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, either in person or by agent, concerning the suitability of such articles for entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health or falsely labeled or branded, either as to their contents or as to the price of their manufacture or production, or which are forbidden entry or to be sold, or are restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which are kinds of products excluded from any foreign country for any cause whatever when coming from this country."

Page 31, line 15: "That no payment for storage, cartage or damage incident to the inspection of food products which are found unsuitable for entry shall be made nor payment for similar expenses incident to the entry of other food products except accruing from an order of the Secretary of Agriculture, and then for no longer period than that terminated by notification by the Secretary of Agriculture that the articles are entitled to entry."

## AMENDMENTS FOR THE IMMUNITY STATUTE

In conformity with the demand of President Roosevelt that the immunity statutes be amended to suit his notions of what they ought to be, as expressed in his very remarkable message of last week to Congress, bills were introduced in both the Senate and House limiting the granting of immunity to persons who give evidence in government investigations of corporations, etc. These efforts to amend the law are the result of the dismissal of indictments against individual packers who had furnished evidence to the government in the beef investigation.

A strong effort will be made to get one of these bills through before Congress adjourns. In the Senate Mr. Knox introduced the measure and in the House Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, offered it. The bill was prepared by the Attorney General, and his draft was literally followed by Senator Knox and Representative Martin. It provides that immunity shall be extended under existing law only to the natural person who in obedience to a subpoena gives testimony under oath or pro-

duces evidence documentary or otherwise under oath.

Mr. Littlefield, who was furnished by the Department of Justice with a copy of the proposed amendment, changed it so that his bill provides that immunity shall be extended under provisions of existing law only to the natural person who, as a witness on oath in any proceedings authorized by statute, shall testify or produce evidence documentary or otherwise.

The remarkable message of the President, in which he attacked the Federal Court for deciding according to the specific requirement of the law, and in which he virtually accused Judge Humphrey of "making the law a farce," aroused widespread comment. There was very little support for the President, even among the strongest of the party press. The message was generally regarded as a typical display of Roosevelt temper, and even the President's supporters deplored his ill-advised slurs on the judiciary. It was universally admitted that the court could have decided in no other way, in view of the law,

and Judge Humphrey's course was generally upheld—except by the President, who is not a lawyer, and by his Attorney General, who had made a personal appearance in court in the case, and counted on that to win it, law or no law.

Judge Humphrey was asked for his opinion on the President's attack upon him. He was holding court at Peoria, Ill., at the time, and replied: "I must, of course, decline to discuss the matter. The decision is a matter of record, and must speak for itself. I cannot be drawn into any controversy."

Attorney John S. Miller, chief counsel for the packers in the recent trial, said, concerning the matter: "The question passed upon by Judge Humphrey was a question of law. Under settled legal principles the determination by the court could not be controlled or affected by any consideration as to the supposed effect which its correct determination might have. That criticism goes only to the question of the wisdom of the statutes passed by Congress, which is one for the law-making department of the government alone to consider, and not the courts in the determination of causes before them. It is, however, a misapprehension to conclude that the ruling in question will have any disastrous effect upon the efficiency of the laws regulating commerce."

None of the lawyers objected to the proposition to give the government the right of appeal in such cases on questions of law. All said they would welcome a decision by the highest court, and felt that Judge Humphrey would have been unanimously sustained.

### STANDARD FOR TIN CANS.

The committee on food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which has been formulating food standards under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, has announced a tentative standard for tin plate and tin cans which are used as containers for canned meats, vegetables and all preserved canned foods. The definition is as follows: "Suitable vessels for holding preserved food products, if made of tin plate, contain, in the plate, not more than a trace of lead, antimony or arsenic, and, if soldered, none of the solder used is in contact with the contents of the can. The tinned plate has not less than two-thirds (2-3) of a pound of tin to one hundred (100) square feet of surface. The caps or covers of vessels holding preserved food products contain no zinc, lead, antimony or arsenic in contact with the contents of the vessels."

This applies to all food containers made of tin plate or having caps or covers made wholly or in part of metal. The amount of coating corresponds to three pounds per box of 144 sheets, 14x20 inches. Criticisms and suggestions are invited by the committee, of which Prof. Wm. Frear, State College, Pa., is chairman.

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS.

Australia's aggregate exports in 1905 were valued at \$276,175,549. Wool headed the list with a total value of \$96,464,814, an increase of \$13,139,287 over 1904.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF FRED W. WILDER

Fred W. Wilder, for many years general superintendent for Swift & Company, and later general superintendent of the Western plants of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, died on Thursday at his home in Chicago of acute gastritis. Apparently always in the best of health, vigorous and virile, Mr. Wilder complained of feeling slightly ill on Wednesday evening when he left his office. He stayed at home on Thursday, but seemed to be much better. An hour before his death he was around the house, as usual, but at 11 o'clock p. m. he suddenly collapsed, and his death followed. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon and the interment will be at Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago.

to the remotest detail. Unlike many superintendents, he knew the reasons for every operation, even to physical changes in products caused by processes of manufacture. What he did not know about the business no other living man knew.

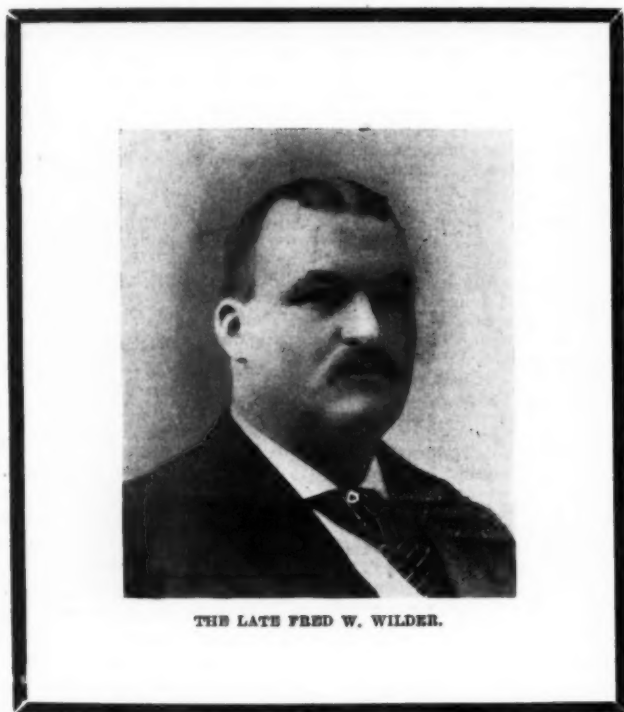
For eighteen years he was with Swift & Company, starting in a humble position and working his way up until he was finally general superintendent of all the plants of that great concern. He left the impress of his labors upon the achievements of the company in many ways. In May, 1900, he went to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company as general superintendent of its Western plants, and immediately began preparation of plans for

the best known architects and designers in the business, and last year the firm of Wilder & Davis was launched. It has been an immense success from the start, due to the comprehensive knowledge of both members of the firm. They have built several fine plants and have others now under construction. During last winter Mr. Wilder made a trip to South America in the interests of the firm, and was very successful, his reputation being the open sesame wherever the packinghouse industry is found.

With all his activities, Mr. Wilder found time to write "The Modern Packinghouse," perhaps the finest text-book on packinghouse operation ever written. Though filled to overflowing with knowledge of his subject, his book is written as modestly and unostentatiously as one would expect from knowing him personally. It is an achievement which will live long after him and is a legacy to the industry which will be invaluable.

Mr. Wilder leaves a widow and a daughter of sixteen to mourn an ideal husband and father, a man respected and loved by his fellow men and one who will be sorely missed by his thousands of friends and acquaintances.

Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 729 East 51st street, Chicago, Sunday afternoon, and it is certain that a great tribute will be paid to the memory of the deceased.



THE LATE FRED W. WILDER.

The news of Mr. Wilder's death will cause genuine heartfelt sorrow throughout packinghouse circles in all parts of the world, for no man in the business had more personal friends. He was held in the highest regard by every one who had the pleasure of knowing him. Nearly six feet in height, broad in proportion, almost a physical giant, he was as kind and generous in his disposition as he was large in physique. He had a personal magnetism which few men possess, and he always left the impression of a man of sweetest disposition combined with remarkable intellect.

The first of the general superintendents of the big packing companies to be called to the hereafter, Mr. Wilder was the peer of any man who had acted in that capacity. He was known as one of the greatest authorities on packinghouse practice. He was thoroughly familiar with every nook and corner of a packinghouse and every operation carried on in it; he knew livestock and what to do with it even

its Chicago plant. The plans were submitted to the company in October, 1900, and were adopted without a single important change. Fifty-three weeks from that time the plant was in operation, an evidence of the wonderful energy of Mr. Wilder. The plant is one of the great models in packinghouse construction, and stands as one of the monuments to the creative and constructive ability of the deceased.

Wherever he was employed, Mr. Wilder added to his reputation for the fine quality of products turned out under his supervision, and the supremacy of American meats and by-products is due in no small measure to his efforts.

Mr. Wilder left the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company in October, 1903, and began preparations to embark in business on his own account as a constructor and designer of packinghouses and kindred plants. He associated himself with Mr. D. I. Davis, one of

### DOING IT UP IN STYLE.

The preparations for the reception and entertainment of the tenth annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 16 and 17, are in the hands of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. This organization is less than a year old, but, judging from its behavior thus far it will set an example to crushers of other States that will be hard to beat. Typical Georgia enterprise has been shown in the elaborateness of the programme prepared for the convention, details of which were published last week. The invitation committee, comprising E. P. McBurney, chairman; E. R. Ravenel, T. B. McDowell, H. O. Williford, J. H. Taylor, R. A. Kelly, and P. D. McCarley, has sent out beautifully engraved and embossed invitations to attend the convention, accompanied by engraved cards bearing the names of the committee, quite in the very latest mode. It will be very difficult for anyone receiving one of these gorgeous "bids" to refrain from attending.

The sessions of the Interstate convention will be held at Piedmont Park, a delightful resort outside the city. The rules committee will meet at the Piedmont Hotel on May 12, and be in session for several days, formulating amendments to the rules, and hearing those who have suggestions to make.

### A NEW HUMOUS FERTILIZER.

According to a late French patent a new humous fertilizer is prepared by drying peat, powdering same, and saturating it with a boiling potash or soda lye of from 1 to 3 per cent. strength. The mass is then mixed with powdered calcium phosphate and spread out to dry. Lastly, the product is incorporated with a suitable proportion of powdered potash.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of McAuley Brothers at Mason City, Ia., has been damaged by fire.

The Beck Tanning Company, of Corry, Pa., has been incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock.

The slaughter house of J. Nibergauls at McMechen, W. Va., was damaged by fire, entailing a loss of \$2,000.

The "Husbands" smoke house and sausage factory at Canandaigua, N. Y., has been damaged slightly by fire.

The branch house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at 64 Blackstone street, Washington, D. C., was damaged by fire on April 22.

The Petaluma Tanning Company's plant at Petaluma, Cal., was destroyed by fire recently, entailing a loss of around \$75,000.

Work has commenced on the new smoke house which Swift & Company are to erect at their branch house at Allentown, Pa.

A. C. Shay has been appointed manager of the branch house of Swift & Company at Beatrice, Neb., to succeed Robert Sabin, resigned.

The seed house of the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company at Sweetwater, Tex., was destroyed by fire April 26, entailing a loss of \$10,000.

The formal transfer of the Michigan Leather Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., to the United States Leather Company was made last week.

The plant of the Webster City Packing Company at Webster City, Ia., has been damaged by fire, entailing a loss of \$5,000, with insurance of \$1,500.

The new building in course of construction for the Eastern Tanning and Sole Leather Company at Irvington, N. J., was wrecked by high winds on April 24.

An abattoir is to be erected by a number of Worcester, Mass., Hebrew butchers, at Spencer, Mass. Nothing but kosher meat will be slaughtered at the plant.

The Magic-Keller Soap Works, Limited, of New Orleans, La., recently incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock, will commence the erection of a large factory shortly.

The recently incorporated Ogden Packing and Provision Company of Ogden, Utah, has let the contract for its new packing plant, work on which will commence shortly.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Butchers' Association's fertilizer plant at Fulton, W. Va., is to be removed from that place. The exact location has not been decided upon.

The Beaver Soap Company, of Dayton, O., with \$1,000,000 capital stock has been incorporated by Frederick P. Beaver, Willard D. Chamberlain, Charles F. Snyder, Edward B. Solomon and Frank L. Canby.

The Twin City Grease Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture soap and fertilizers, by H. D. Shutt, C. J. Fleming and W. G. Cranford.

It is reported that a new company is being formed at New Orleans to manufacture cans, to be known as the Consumers' Can Company. The officers of the new company are prominently identified with the Southern Can Company.

The property occupied by the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been purchased by them. It is the intention of the company to expend a large sum on improvements, which will increase the capacity of the plant.

The Morton-Gregson Packing Company's plant at Nebraska City, Neb., which has been closed down for the past three weeks undergoing extensive repairs, has resumed operations. The company has increased its capital stock to \$400,000.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the Independent Cotton Oil Company of Darlington, S. C. A new company is being formed to be known as the South Atlantic Oil Company, with a capital stock of \$850,000, who will pur-

chase and operate the plant of the Independent company.

General Manager Volkening of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., accompanied by his wife, sailed on Tuesday of this week from New York for Hamburg. The company has a branch house in that city and Mr. Volkening is making one of his periodical trips in the interest of the business.

The Iowa Butter Refining Company of Burlington, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to engage all butter and creamery plants and in machinery for refining milk, etc. The officers are: Edward F. Holsteen, president; Fred S. Holsteen, vice-president and treasurer, and W. H. Holstein, secretary.

The Cygnas Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in toilet soaps, etc., with \$25,000 capital stock, by Lucien J. Bisbee, 140 Maiden lane, New York; Herbert F. Bisbee, 185 Columbia Heights; John Drury, Jr., 56 Douglas street, and Wilfred A. De Whirlidge, 261 West 51st street, New York city.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Cleveland, O.—The Lake City Ice Company will erect a new ice plant on West Fifty-fifth street.

Concord, N. C.—Fred Beck is organizing a company for the erection of a 15-ton ice plant.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The ice cream factory of Reeves & Howe on Pine avenue, was damaged by fire on April 21.

Rockdale, Tex.—C. H. Coffeld wants estimates on the installation of an ice skating rink 125 x 125 feet, which he is to erect.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Bluff City Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by R. E. Puddy and others.

Beaver, Okla.—The erection of a cold storage 14 x 16 feet and a 1,000-pound ice plant is contemplated by J. F. Mieling.

Eden, Minn.—The Olga Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by August Hagen, O. Edvold and N. A. Skire.

Sciofield, Mich.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a new creamery plant, by the Towar Creamery Company of Detroit.

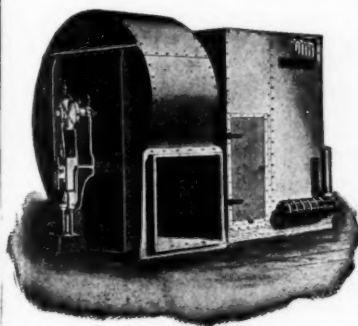
Lookout, Pa.—The Sullivan County Dairy Company, of Jeffersonville, N. Y., will erect a creamery plant on the property purchased at this place recently.

Galveston, Tex.—The Oleander Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with \$30,000

## DRYING APPARATUS

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### PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GROCERIES, etc., Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1906.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for beef, corn," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 8, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian service with rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

April 14, 21, 28.

capital stock by Sam Fridner, J. M. Brand and Edward M. Hall.

Almena, Wis.—The Crescent Creamery Company, of St. Paul, Minn., has let the contract for the erection of a large cheese factory and milk condensing plant.

Jackson, Tenn.—The plant of the Consumers' Ice Company was totally destroyed by fire on April 26. The plant was of 50-ton capacity and the loss is \$40,000, with \$25,000 insurance. It is to be rebuilt at once.

### FIRM TO CONTINUE.

The firm of Wilder & Davis, packinghouse specialists, it is understood, will be continued, under the direction of Mr. D. I. Davis, the surviving partner and one of the cleverest specialists in the trade.

# THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

*By FRED. W. WILDER*

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles . . . . .

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

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Book Department

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**TARIFF FACTS vs. FICTION.**

It is an unfortunate fact that many important European countries are discriminating in their tariffs against the United States, especially against American farm products. Live stock and meats, as well as flour and wheat are excluded from a great market in France, and Germany maintains excessive duties against us, as well as other European countries. Germany buys \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of live cattle from Austria-Hungary and other neighboring countries, but excludes American cattle by imperial decree. This is outside of any concessions granted by the recent temporary agreement. Spain and other countries where we might have large markets for our surplus have tariffs that discriminate against us.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota has proposed that the United States shall settle the question and force the removal of these discriminations by a maximum tariff law. Under his plan, our tariff will be increased twenty-five per cent. against any nations which do not admit American products at their lowest rates of duty. Many people believe that this is the proper way to settle the question, as they think that European countries would hasten to remove all their discriminations in order to save their trade in the United States. In a recent address issued to American meat producers and farmers the American Reciprocity League says:

If we examine these European tariffs and restrictions carefully, we shall find that what is needed is reciprocity rather than a club. These countries have not really entered into any conspiracy against the United States. They have simply adopted, in their relations with each other, the common sense policy that Blaine and McKinley advocated. They are discriminating against us merely because they have made mutual concessions to each other, for the purpose of promoting trade. We are "not in it" because we are not willing to meet these countries half way and make concessions in the manner that President McKinley recommended. We have made concessions to Cuba, and have received valuable concessions in return, and no European country has threatened us with a club because of it. These countries have made concessions to each other, in treaties similar to our treaty with Cuba, and we have no right to shake a club at them. If we would follow the McKinley policy, all these countries would be glad to give us their lowest rates of duty—the rates that they give to each other—and this is the policy we should adopt. We do not need a McCleary club.

Any nation, in getting up a tariff law, is likely to do things that are unjust to friendly nations. European nations have followed the Blaine-McKinley plan of getting together and comparing notes. The German agrarians, for example, have put into the new German tariff provisions which are unjust to Russia, and Russia, in like manner, has been unjust to German manufacturing interests. The two countries have compared notes and agreed upon a reciprocity treaty which corrects these unjust and excessive duties on both sides. Industrial corporations which have enormous influence in our national politics, have inserted features in our tariff which are unjust to Germany and other European countries. We should correct these un-

(Continued on page 26.)

## Testing the "ABC" Type A Engine

Every Engine is set up on a testing bed and run all day with a full load. It is then taken down and every part carefully inspected for imperfections of material and finish. After any apparent defects have been corrected the Engine is re-assembled, adjusted and indicated. This method of testing insures the engine being right when it leaves the works, so that it can be put into place and started off at once.

Shall we send you descriptive printed matter?

**American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich.**

**New York, Chicago, London**



(PATENTED)

## OUR BEEF INDUSTRY IN DANGER

By John Clay.

Danger ahead!

This is not a pessimistic nor an exaggerated heading. It is truth so far as our production of good beef is concerned. We have come to a point where everyone interested in our live stock industry must stop and think, but we refer more especially to the subject of our export cattle, for directly or indirectly they rule the price of all classes, or at least there is a sympathetic rise or fall in prices as the barometer changes in the British market. The value of our good beef depends on the London market.

You may preach about beef trusts till you are blue in the face—every day their action is controlled by what is reported from the great meat-eating center of our modern civilization. The dressed beef men are only the means to an end, and not themselves the end. They may have, as most good business men have, a divining rod which helps them, but to-day they are up against a great problem in the competition from other points of the compass.

There are men in Britain who say they can see the sway of empire so far as beef is concerned leaving the North American continent, to be found nearer the Southern Cross. To us, watching the straws as the wind blows them about, there is some foundation for this thought, which may be father to the hope. The Shorthorn sale at Perth, Scotland, on the Twenty-first of February was one of the straws. It demonstrated a great fact and one that no live stock man on our side of the water can afford to overlook. There 251 young bulls brought under the hammer \$425 per head against 295 last year at an average of \$250 per head. One bull consigned by Lord Lovat, of Beaufort Castle, brought \$7,500, and his average for eight head was about \$2,400. The demand for everything at the sale that was above an average was quickened, almost made red hot, by the Argentine buyers. They picked all the plums, as well as many of the apples.

Another straw: Bailie Taylor, Pitlivié, Carroustie, Scotland, is this spring shipping nearly 1,000 head of Shorthorns to the same country, and these the best that can be had. How Scotland can stand the drain we don't propose to discuss. We suppose she will survive, just as she got over Flodden and a thousand other difficulties. Sufficient for our argument is the fact that the purchasing power of the Argentine is evidently unlimited. Our breeders of Shorthorns get nothing from this vast expenditure of money. That itself is a grievous loss.

With our American breeders unable or unwilling to touch the market the British breeder has the field to himself; and up in Scotland there is a great Shorthorn boom. It will probably do harm locally, but meantime the men are getting rich and in their thrifty way will be laying away their surplus against a rainy day. With wonderful energy and in a broad-minded fashion the Britishers are meeting the demand. What a contrast to the lethargy and narrow ways of our Shorthorn breeders. They might read the parable of the Ten Virgins to some purpose. But it is questionable if they would see the moral or the point of that tale as applied to the ethics of the American Shorthorn world. It is admitted that the Shorthorn is the premier breed of the bovine race. He can fill many parts. To-day he stands higher than ever in the world's estimation. He has a great mission to fill, and nowhere more so than in our Western States, for with the decline of the Hereford in weight as he grows in quality, with the Aberdeen-Angus unable to stand the wear and tear of a prairie life, the day of his opportunity is now here.

We have not much sympathy for the breeder pure and simple, but it is a different matter when we come to the cattle raiser and then follow on to the country at large. Our agricultural prosperity depends very much upon our exports. Europe needs a lot of

(Concluded on page 37.)



**Swift's** Little Cooking Lessons  
**Premium**  
**Hams and**  
**Bacon**



**Ham and Eggs.**—Take a thin slice of Premium Ham, dip in cold water, lightly dry on a cloth, broil quickly over a hot fire. Put in frying pan a lump of butter and one of Silver Leaf lard sufficient to cover bottom of pan when melted. Break each egg into a saucer, then slide carefully into hot grease. Cook gently till desired degree of hardness is obtained. If cooked rapidly, grease becomes too hot and eggs will be dark around edges, whereas they should be milky white. Serve around Ham on a platter and garnish with sprigs of parsley. (If you use the ham grease for frying the eggs, they will be dark and greasy looking.)

**Swift & Company,**  
**U.S.A.**

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## THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

**Dr. J. H. SENNER**.....*President and Editor*

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### NAIL THE LIBELLERS

Are the big packers losing their nerve, or is their judgment becoming warped under the fire of criticism, attack and abuse they have suffered during the past four years? Both would seem to be true in view of passing events. Their stolid silence, popularly mistaken for indifference, in the face of generalized abuse, governmental investigation, grand jury findings and Presidential explosions of temper, might be excused on the ground that the objects are apparent, but there is no excuse in business or in ethics for ignoring the charges of the most recent breed of "muck-rakers." These latter attacks, both in the form of fiction and direct, definite charges of the most heinous character, taken in conjunction with all previous statements, are having a serious effect not only upon the home people, but upon our trade abroad, where envious rivals are only too eager to spread the libels broadcast as proof of their contentions that all American meat should be barred.

The most recent attacks are clearly maliciously false, absolutely libelous and subject to incontrovertible denial in any court of justice. To ignore these recent attacks on the

ground that law suits would only serve to advertise the "muck-rake" authors and publishers is no longer good business judgment. All the books that these classes could turn out would not pay for the damage to the great American packing house industry which will accrue if they are permitted to go unchallenged. It must be distinctly remembered, in this connection, that readers of the "mucks" do not make distinction between particular packing house concerns—all, large or small, suffer in proportion. It is therefore the duty of those specifically attacked, to the industry at large, to fight the sensationalists down to facts, even to heavy damages or imprisonment. Make them prove their charges or go to jail.

If the big packers have not lost their nerve and will consider the consequences of longer inaction, their business judgment, heretofore famous, will tell them it is time to put a quietus on those who are attempting to destroy their business by the foulest means possible—that of the lie with a big circulation.

### OUR BEEF TRADE'S PERIL

We are so accustomed to regard ourselves in this country as the leaders of the world in production of raw materials, in manufacturing and exporting food products that it is hard for us to conceive the possibility of having any part of our supremacy wrested from us. Our wonderful record as the world's food purveyor for past decades has made us vainglorious. We are apt to be blind to the growth of competition from outside, and deaf to friendly hints that we had better wake up and look about us. We like to believe we have a "cinch" on the vast expanding trade with the Far East and with South America. In the next dozen years we are likely to suffer a shocking disillusionment.

Our proud position as the world's leading beef provider has already been wrested from us, for in 1905 the United States was for the first time outstripped by Argentina in beef exports to the great British market. As Germany and Japan threaten our manufacturing export supremacy, so Argentina now looms up as our dangerous beef competitor. Some weeks ago The National Provisioner printed official figures showing the growth of the meat industry in the South American republic, where exports of frozen beef alone grew from 2,498,870 lbs. in 1895 to 215,489,000 lbs. in 1904. Figures for 1905 since available show even greater growth of Argentina's export trade, and indicate the startling fact that the United States was a poor second to the River Plate last year in the world's chief beef market.

It is true that we got more for our beef than did the South Americans, but that fact is no consolation at all when we learn of the millions spent by Argentina last year and

this for breeding cattle. Argentine beef now competes only with our poorer grades of stuff, but with the cream of the world's beef blood bought up by Argentina for breeding purposes, and with rapidly improving steamship and refrigeration service, it will not be many years before the River Plate can match us in any market and in any class, alive or dead. While we are resting on our oars, content with past export laurels and allowing our herds to deteriorate, Argentina is making use of her unbounded resources to outstrip us in the world's markets.

Our own population is multiplying and the question of supplying a home market is absorbing our attention. But when we remember that the general prosperity of the country depends first upon our agricultural prosperity and that our producers cannot prosper without a successful export outlet, the danger in the existing beef situation is realized. What is true of the beef trade is true in other fields of production, but it behooves the packing industry especially to devote its efforts and its influence toward remedying a situation which is so full of danger to the meat producers of our country.

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Government census statistics just gathered show that the number of establishments devoted to the manufacture of cottonseed oil and products has increased 93 per cent since 1900, representing now a capital of over seventy-three millions of dollars and turning out products to the value of nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually. There were last year 715 establishments devoted to this industry, as compared with only 369 five years ago. The capital invested has more than doubled and the value of products has increased 65 per cent in that time. This is an industry that is taking its place among the foremost in the country. Its future possibilities of expansion are almost limitless. As yet the ground has hardly been scratched. Those engaged in its various branches are just beginning to realize the extent of the avenues of achievement that are open to them.

These things must be talked over and planned out. An interchange of ideas and opinions and experiences is especially valuable at this time. The Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the national organization for all branches of this great industry, holds its annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., on May 15, 16 and 17. Practically every man interested in manufacturing and selling the products of cottonseed has been invited to attend. Those who fail to accept the invitation will miss much. This is a critical period in the history of the industry, and much will be said and done at Atlanta having a vital bearing on the future. It will be a live gathering, and a lively one.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### TEMPERATURES IN MEAT SHIPPING.

In shipping fresh meats the almost universal practice is to ship in refrigerator cars, where the temperature can be maintained at any desired degree, a temperature from 36 to 40 degrees being considered the best. Fresh beef for shipping should be chilled to a temperature of 36 degrees, although under favorable conditions it will arrive in a good state if chilled to only 40 degrees. The cars should be at the same temperature as the chill room, and it is considered very important to have an even temperature from the time the beef is taken from the chill room until its arrival at its destination. In shipping long distances in summer it is necessary to re-ice the cars, the frequency depending on the prevailing temperature, so that no fixed rule can be given. In winter the temperature is kept up to 36 degrees by means of stoves and oil lamps, under certain conditions.

If refrigerator cars are not used, the meat should be wrapped in burlaps, and the carcasses hung so as not to touch each other. With an outside air temperature of 50 degrees or below, in dry weather, meat that has been thoroughly cooled will keep a week if shipped in an ordinary box car. Pork is injured more quickly by high temperature than other meats, and greater care should be taken with it in storing and shipping. Sudden changes in temperature of from 10 to 20 degrees are very injurious to fresh meats and should be provided against when possible.

Poultry, if shipped at a temperature of 50 degrees or higher, should be packed in ice and burlap; if under 50 degrees, in dry weather, no extra precautions are needed. In shipping live poultry the coops are frequently overcrowded, resulting in the death or great deterioration of many of the fowls.

### DETECTION OF PALM OIL IN OLEO.

Palm oil is used in admixture with cottonseed oil as a coloring agent for oleomargarine. Two commercial butter oils of this character, consisting of cottonseed oil with 2 to 5 per cent of palm oil, gave the following results on analysis: Sp. gr. at 15.5 deg. C., 0.9119; refractive index at 25 deg. C., 1.4701; iodine value, 107.8, and acid value, 3.1. For the identification of the small amount of palm oil that would be present in oleomargarine prepared from these products, not more than 1 per cent reliance can be placed on the following reactions: 100 c. c. of the fat are dissolved in 300 c. c. of a 0.5 per cent solution of potassium hydroxide. The aqueous layer is acidified with hydrochloric acid and extracted with 10 c. c. of carbon tetrachloride, and part of the extract treated with 2 c. c. of a reagent consisting of one part of crystallized phenol in 2 parts of carbon tetrachloride, and then with 5 drops of hydrobromic acid. The crucible is gently shaken, and if a bluish-green color appears almost immediately, the presence of palm oil is indicated. However, sesame oil and mustard oil give colors that might be confusing with the color yielded by palm oil, but their presence can easily be demonstrated by other characteristic tests, the sesame oil by the purpureal reaction and the mustard oil by the high refractive index of the fatty acids. Moreover, the coloring matter of sesame oil may be removed by re-

peated extraction with alcohol, and the residual oil will not give the blue color in the test for palm oil. Cottonseed oil containing 1 per cent of palm oil reacts with the same intensity after extraction with alcohol as before.

The following precautions must be observed: All reagents must be pure and colorless. The fat under examination must be freshly and rapidly filtered at a temperature not exceeding 70 deg. C. Exposure of fat to air and light, or the presence of water, alcohol, ether, etc., interferes with the reaction. The bluish-green color is transient. Any colorations that occur after the lapse of several minutes must be ignored. The test should be corroborated by determining the refractive index of the fatty acids. This will not exceed 1.4615 at 25 deg. C. in the case of oleomargarine prepared from oleo oil, cottonseed oil and palm oil. If corn oil, etc., be present this value will be much higher. Bleached palm oil does not give the reactions just described.

### METHOD OF PURIFYING GLUE.

Glue is soaked in cold water and dissolved in a hot 25 per cent solution of magnesium sulphate. The hot solution is filtered, and to the filtrate is added a 25 per cent solution of magnesium sulphate containing 0.5 per cent of hydrochloric acid, or if necessary, sulphuric acid. A white flocculent precipitate is obtained, which is difficult to filter. The remainder of the glue in the saline solution is extracted by treatment with magnesium sulphate. The viscous matter is washed and allowed to cool, a quantity of weak alcohol acidulated by one per cent of hydrochloric acid being added just before the mass solidifies. From 2 to 3 parts by volume of strong alcohol (methyl or ethyl) are then added and the solution filtered, charcoal being used if necessary. The glue is finally precipitated from this solution by neutralizing with ammonia and washing with alcohol or water.

### DISTRIBUTOR FOR LIQUID SOAP.

A liquid soap and an apparatus for distributing the same have been patented in France, the claims for both being that the liquid soap is intended for public use in lavatories, etc., and consists of a mixture of potash soap with glycerine. Claim is also made for any form of apparatus for distributing such liquid soap or soap solutions, and, in particular, for a special apparatus described. This consists of a reservoir, the lower part of which is prolonged into a tube in which is a tap containing a hollow chamber to hold the amount of soap intended to be distributed at each turn of the tap.

### BLEACHING LARD COMPOUNDS.

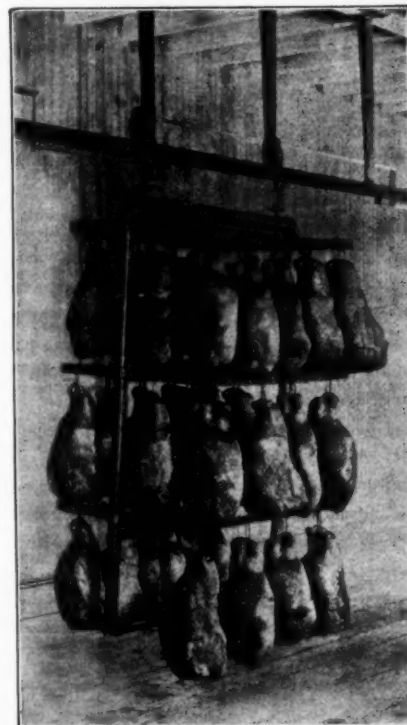
J. N. Humphreys has assigned to the Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., the patent rights of a recent invention of an apparatus for the bleaching of lard compounds, the essentials of which are described thus: The bleached substance is chilled by being passed between hollow inclined rollers, in contact throughout their length, and provided with inlets and outlets for the cooling agent, such as brine, and with rotating mechanism. The particulars of this invention are laid down in United States Patent 804,129.

### PRIZES FOR DENATURIZING ALCOHOL.

One prize of 20,000 francs (\$3,860) has been instituted in France for the benefit of the person who shall discover a denaturizing agent for alcohol more advantageous than the denaturizing agent now in use, and offering every guarantee against fraud. One prize of 50,000 francs (\$9,650) is provided for the benefit of the person who shall discover a system of utilizing alcohol for illuminating purposes under the same conditions as petroleum. The commission of analytical methods and of alcohol denaturation instituted within the Ministry of Finance by the decree of June 23, 1896, is instructed to determine the conditions under which these prizes shall be distributed, and to award them in conformity with the programme which it shall lay down.

### MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.

A novel method employed in the manufacture of leather has the following as its basis: Hides prepared in the usual manner are treated first in a solution of chrome alum until colored throughout, then in a solution of lead acetate in order to fix in the fibres the oxides of chromium and lead. The hides may be tanned in a mixture of the two solutions, but it is claimed that it is more expeditious and economical to use the solutions separately in the order given.



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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### FRICK REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

Following are some recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice making machinery by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.:

Champion & Pascual, Havana, Cuba. One 30-ton refrigerating compression side, 20-ton freezing system, 20-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping for storage rooms, to be installed for Compania Cubana de Hielo, Santiago de Cuba.

Constable & Wood, El Paso, Texas. One 6-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in cold storage plant at El Paso, Tex.

Blanchard Meat & Supply Company, Albuquerque, N. M. One 5-ton refrigerating compression side and direct expansion piping for storage rooms, to be installed at Albuquerque, N. M.

Panther City Creamery Company, Fort Worth, Texas. One 6-ton refrigerating compression side and 4-ton freezing system to be installed in creamery at Fort Worth, Tex.

Bollinger Bros., Pittsburg, Pa. Two 30-ton refrigerating compression sides, 15-ton freezing system, 15-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping for storage rooms, to be installed in Eagle Brewery, Duquesne, Pa.

Jos. McWilliams & Co., Louisville, Ky. One 15-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in Denechaud Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Columbus Packing Company, Columbus, O. Direct expansion piping to be installed in packing house at Columbus, O.

Killeen Roller Mills, Killeen, Texas. One 4-ton ice plant, to be installed in ice factory at Killeen, Tex.

Jos. Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng. One 2-ton refrigerating compression side.

Champion & Pascual, Havana, Cuba. One 4-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed at Havana, Cuba.

Star Milk Cooler Company, Haddonfield, N. J. One 6-ton refrigerating compression side, 1/2-ton freezing and distilling system, to be installed in dairy for H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J.

Fred Blaul's Son, Cumberland, Md. One 15-ton refrigerating compression side and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed at Cumberland, Md.

Mexico Crystal Ice Company, Mexico, Mo. One 35-ton ice making compression side, to be installed in ice plant at Mexico, Mo.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York, N. Y. Two 40-ton refrigerating compression sides, to be installed in Wabash R. R. terminal, Pittsburg, Pa.

Urbana Packing Co., Urbana, Ohio. One 20-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in packing house at Urbana, O.

Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng. One 20 ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed for Moran & Cato, Fitzroy, Australia.

### SPRING PAINTING.

At this season of renovation, repair and house-cleaning the painter and his pot cut a chief figure. After the wear and tear of winter storms and with the approach of the summer heat the exteriors of buildings and all exposed work of metal and wood find a spring coat of paint the best preservative agent. This applies to everything from the small shop to the biggest plant. In this connection an attractive folder issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is opportune reading. It sets forth the advantages of Dixon's Silica-Graphite paint over other paints in part as follows:

Among the marvelous provisions of nature for the benefit of mankind, none is more wonderful than a silvery gray ore found in the earth at Ticonderoga, N. Y. This graphite ore is a form of carbon, of which diamonds are a class, and like unto them, practically indifferent to chemical influences.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, exclusive owners of this Ticonderoga graphite mine, discovered some forty years ago the superior advantages of the flake graphite as a pigment for a protective paint film. The laminated, crystalline form of this natural ore, refined to a remarkable degree of fineness, adapts itself perfectly, under the sweeping pressure of a paint brush, into a shield protecting and prolonging the life of linseed oil, the unrivalled binding material of all standard protective coatings.

Dixon's Ticonderoga Flake Graphite is inert, exerting on the oil none of the harmful chemical influences found in many pigments used for paint purposes, and which reduce the natural life of the linseed oil vehicle. The silica is a component part of the flake graphite pigment, and of like formation, being unchangeable by the gases and atmospheric conditions encountered. Efforts are made to imitate this wonderful product of nature, but no paint pigment has ever been mixed or manufactured that equals the preservative form and wearing strength of Dixon's Ticonderoga Flake Graphite.

Nature's own product—Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint, has been successfully used in all climates for over forty years in resisting the destructive chemical action between metal and oxygen. For the protection of specifiers and users, the pigment is never sold dry, as best results are produced by thoroughly grinding and mixing this smooth pigment and guaranteed best linseed oil into a uniform paint consistently, by specially adapted machinery. Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint is manufactured in but one quality—the highest standard. No lighter shades are made than Dixon's Olive Green, Natural, Dark Red and Black, as the natural graphite pigment is a silvery gray, and coloring pigments other than those we use shorten the life of the paint.

The natural smoothness of the Ticonderoga Flake Graphite permits of the use of the greatest possible volume of pigment, and a material saving in cost of labor and brushes in application. Under average conditions for good coatings on metal surfaces, one gallon covers about 500 square feet for first coat, and about 550 square feet for second coat. Ease of application, good covering power and effective protection for a long period of time, indicate Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint as the most desirable and economical preservative coating for metal and wood that has ever been produced.

If you contemplate painting, or are interested in good paint and good painting, send your name to the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

### BIG REDUCTION PLANT CONTRACT.

The American Process Company, New York, is now at work on a contract for the erection of an extensive plant at Biloxi, Miss., for the Gulf Coast Fisheries Company for the reduction and manufacture of fish scrap and fish oils. The plant will have a capacity of

50 tons in 10 hours. The American Process Company has made a particular success of its reduction machinery in fish plants, and the order for this new plant was the result of an investigation which satisfied the big Southern concern that this was the most profitable and economical method of handling the material.

In addition to equipping these fish reduction plants, the American Process Company has recently installed drying machinery, tankage, presses and other reduction machinery for many Western packers, both large and small, and the success of the method used has resulted in orders for additional machinery in many cases.

### 42,000,000 POUNDS OF SAUSAGE.

On another page will be found an advertisement of John E. Smith's Sons Company, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of the "World's Greatest Meat Cutter," the Buffalo Silent, in which they state that during eight years 42,000,000 pounds of sausage was cut by a prominent packer in one of their largest Buffalo Silent cutters. The readers of The National Provisioner will appreciate the durability of a machine that will do this great amount of work, and those that contemplate putting in a silent cutter should not overlook the merits of the Buffalo Silent, if they want a machine to do good work and last.

### HEAVY OIL ENGINE INSTALLATION.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which recently ordered twenty-six 125 horse-power Hornsby-Akroyd oil engines, has just placed an order for six more of these engines of the same size, or a total of thirty-two engines, some of which will be coupled together and run direct connected to electric generator, making 250 horse-power units. Aggregating 4,000 horse-power, this will be the largest oil engine installation ever made. These engines will run on crude oil, and are all supplied by the De La Vergne Machine Company of New York.

### BARTLETT & SNOW SALES.

Following are recent sales of rendering tanks and dryers by the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, Cleveland, Ohio: Wolf, Sayer & Heller, New York City, rendering tank; P. E. Iler, Omaha, Neb., dryer; J. Shallcross & Son, Coatesville, Pa., Triumph steam dryer; Louis Metal & Iron Company, Piqua, Ohio, Triumph steam dryer; Primos Chemical Company, Primos, Pa., tanks.

## DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND

Makes tight joints but never sets. For screw or flange joints; steam, water, gas or air piping.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., - Jersey City, N. J.**

Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With **Formaldehyde** Solution

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION



## GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

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**The Standard Paint Co.**

100 William St., New York

CHICAGO OFFICES:

133-190 Madison Street

**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sedalia, Mo.—The Sweet Springs Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

Sweden Valley, Pa.—The Sweden Valley Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Creamery Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000, to conduct a general creamery business.

Schnellville, Ind.—The Schnellville Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by John W. Miles and August B. Betz.

Brigham, Wis.—The Red Oaks Cheese Company has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock by Gottfried Schaller, Thomas McDermott and William McDermott.

Providence, R. I.—The Griffin & Browning Ice Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by Stephen T. Browning, Joshua C. Tucker and W. H. Caswell.

Frankfort, Md.—A. B. Swartz, Frank A. Hildebrand, William E. Jacobs and Minnie M. Swartz have incorporated the Frankfort Ice and Coal Company with a capital stock of \$60,000 to do an ice and cold storage business.

Gloversville, N. Y.—The Metropolitan Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to conduct a cold storage business, deal in coal, wood, etc. Max Richter, 627 Broadway; Maurice Wertheimer, 65 Bleecker street, New York city, and Adelbert H. Fischer, Gloversville, N. Y., are the incorporators.

Youngstown, O.—The Stein Ice Company has been organized with \$12,000 capital stock. The concern will take over the equipment of Stein Bros. and add extensive improvements to the plant. The officers are: Frank Stein, president; E. J. Job, vice-president; Robert McCorkle, secretary, and George Stein, treasurer and general manager.

### ICE NOTES.

Elkader, Ia.—The building of the Elvidge Creamery Company was damaged by fire, entailing a loss of \$1,000.

Horicon, Wis.—The cheese factory of Emil Doerenfeld, four miles south of this place, was destroyed by fire on April 23.

St. Louis, Mo.—Claude E. Vrooman will install a refrigerating machine in a large apartment house which he is to erect.

Chardon, O.—Ground has been broken for the new creamery plant of the Chardon Independent Creamery Company, recently capitalized at \$10,000.

Zanesville, O.—A large ice and cold storage plant will be erected on Second street. John Hoge, Ed Ayers and Frank Durban are behind the enterprise.

Salt Lake, City, Utah.—The Margett's brewery plant was wrecked by fire on April 19. The loss is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Work has commenced on the new cold storage plant, which the Schlitz Brewing Company is erecting on Walnut street. It will be five stories high and cost about \$50,000.

Utica, N. Y.—The plant of the Utica Co-operative Creamery Company has been de-

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INSULATING  
PAPER**

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FOREFATHERS

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MAKERS ESTABLISHED 1817  
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO WASHINGTON  
CANADIAN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

stroyed by fire. The loss is around \$5,000, with insurance of \$2,500. The structure will be rebuilt at once.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ground has been broken for the new cold storage plant to be erected by the Merchants' Refrigerating Company. The structure will be 80 x 140 feet, five stories high, and cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Alexandria, Ind.—During a severe wind storm recently the plant of the Alexandria Ice and Cold Storage Company was damaged.

Washington, D. C.—The Cloverdale Creamery Company at 64 Blackstone street suffered a fire loss to its plant.

Eagle Run, Pa.—Fuhrman & Schmidt, proprietors of the Eagle Run Brewery, are contemplating improvements to their plant to cost \$25,000. An ice machine of 15 tons capacity will be installed, also a large cold storage plant will be erected.

Norfolk, Va.—The receivers of the Old Dominion Brewing and Ice Company have been allowed by the court to incur an indebtedness of \$5,000, including the original \$2,000 allowed, for replenishing the stock and making the necessary repairs to the plant.

New York, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company of New York was held at the company's office on Chambers street this week. A full report of the business of the year was submitted, which was very satisfactory, and a 6 per cent. semi-annual dividend was declared. The following board of directors was elected: William Brinkerhoff, George B. De Lacy, William Halls, Jr., James E. Nichols, John H. Campbell, William Wills and James Wills.

### USING EXHAUST STEAM FROM COMPRESSION MACHINES IN AN AUXILIARY ABSORPTION MACHINE FOR MAKING MORE ICE.

By Henry Torrance, Jr.\*

A well designed absorption machine requires about 48 pounds of steam per hour condensed in the generator for each 2,000 pounds ice made per day with 60° F. water. With 80° water it requires about 12 per cent. extra steam for the machine and about 11 per cent. extra refrigerating effect to forecool the water, making a total of about 60 pounds. Still better economy can be made with an absorption machine by designing a more expensive apparatus, but the above figures are those of the best absorption machines on the market to-day.

There is no limit to the poorness of the compression plant, the compressor may not be able to discharge any gas at all, and in the same way there is no limit to the poorness of the absorption plant, thus the liquor in the generator or still may syphon over into the condenser like a boiler that primes.

The presence of a small per cent. of moisture in the gas entering the condenser will cause a considerable loss. Furthermore, there may be a loss due to the omission of a suitable exchanger. Most absorption machines have the two latter faults and many of the

\*Read before Southern Ice Exchange.

THE "POINTS" IN THIS AD. ARE RECOGNIZED  
AND APPRECIATED BY ALL ICEMEN

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HUDSON, N. Y.

**WOOD'S  
ICE TOOLS**

**GIFFORD'S  
ELEVATORS**

SEND FOR 1906 SUMMER CATALOGS



older machines have all three faults and more besides. The prejudice which exists in many quarters concerning absorption machines has invariably been caused by some of these defects or others which should not exist.

#### Steam Pressure Required.

Absorption machines can be operated at any pressure from 0 pounds, atmospheric pressure, upwards. A well designed machine will do its maximum work at about 60 pounds, or 1-3 its head pressure, and very nearly as much at 40 to 50 pounds. Some machines are built with very small generator coils and use full boiler pressure to run them, but this is faulty design.

Steam pressures on absorption machines are nearly always carried higher than is necessary, and assuming the machine is properly designed for a low pressure the usual cause of lack of capacity is due to an insufficient ammonia charge. Frequently the engineer thinks that when a leak occurs he loses less ammonia with a weak charge, or the boss scolds him when he asks for ammonia, and he waits until the last minute to get it and in the meantime raises the steam pressure to accomplish the work.

If you have an ice machine keep it fully charged and you will save both water and coal and get better results. If you have leaks fix them.

There are limitations governing the successful operation of these machines. It is very plain that in order to make ice machines work, high enough head pressure must be used to liquefy the ammonia in the condenser. If we wish to run with a steam temperature of 212°, knowing that the condenser pressure will be at least 150 pounds, we must deliver to the generator liquor strong enough so that when heated to the above temperature the required head pressure will be obtained.

Thus the ability to run with exhaust steam depends upon the head pressure required to liquefy the gas and the strength of solution obtained in the absorber.

It is perfectly feasible to run machines with one pound pressure, but it takes very little air (and air is always found in steam) to interfere with the proper heating of the ammonia. Furthermore, one pound pressure is not enough to run a trap in a satisfactory manner.

#### Working of a Machine.

Most ice machines are bought on their nominal rating, irrespective of what work they will accomplish under the actual conditions of the purchaser, and many people find they are fooled after it is too late; but generally ignorance is bliss, they think they have the finest possible, but really they are paying twice as much for operation as they ought to.

The working of an absorption machine is like that of every machine; it depends upon conditions. Assume a certain machine is run with one pound pressure. If the coils become dirty, as they generally do, the engineer, instead of cleaning them as he should (may be he has only one machine and cannot stop to do so) turns on a higher steam pressure; perhaps he has put in some fresh ammonia, which always contains air, and instead of blowing out the air he raises the steam pressure instead, which can generally be done by the turn of a valve. Thus, we see that if a machine is designed for low steam pressures, the engineer, as soon as he finds out he can save himself work or increase the capacity



**PURITY**

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

by raising the steam pressure, is apt to do it.

It is said by some that it is necessary to have cooling water at 60° in order to run with one to three pounds steam pressure, but this is not so. You can obtain very good results with 80° water, though you cannot obtain zero brine with it.

For plate ice, where a temperature of at least 5° is required, you should have well water at 60° or 65° or else raise the steam pressure. For plate ice and 80° water you would raise the steam pressure to 10 or 15 pounds.

For an ice you would use one to three pounds steam pressure for all ordinary conditions.

(To be concluded.)

#### REPORTS OF ICE HARVESTS.

Statistics of the natural ice harvest in the Hudson River territory, the great source of natural ice supply for New York City and the surrounding territory, as gathered by Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, show the following totals:

	Capacity.	Amount in Houses.
Mohawk and Upper Hudson .....	249,550	164,637
Hudson River .....	3,653,400	1,411,546
Lakes, etc. ....	214,100	96,005
Total, 1906 .....	4,117,050	1,672,188
Deficiency, 1906 .....		2,444,862
Total, 1905 .....	4,154,000	3,572,371
Deficiency, 1905 .....		581,629
Total, 1904 .....	4,361,800	3,661,800
Deficiency, 1904 .....		700,000

## SHEET CORK INSULATION

—FOR—

**CHILLING and COLD  
STORAGE ROOMS**

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

**The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

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**OF PHILADELPHIA**  
Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.  
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## ANHYDROUS

**STRICTLY PURE AND DRY**  
**For Refrigerating and Ice Making**



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#### Shipments Immediate

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Boessler & Henschel Chemical Co.  
Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.  
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, 220 West Third St., McHugh's Express.  
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.  
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.  
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1100 N. Levee.  
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.  
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Philby, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuib & Son.



Total, 1903 .....	4,628,200	2,595,110
Deficiency, 1903 .....		2,033,090
Total, 1902 .....	4,833,100	3,934,100
Deficiency, 1902 .....		899,000
Total, 1901 .....	4,791,400	4,006,800
Deficiency, 1901 .....		184,600

The figures represent tons, reckoned at the rate of one ton to each 45 cubic feet of ice. It will be noticed that the deficiency or empty house space is nearly a million tons greater than the total of ice on hand, the figures being 1,672,188 tons on hand and unused capacity of 2,444,862 tons. Since 1890 there has not been so small an amount of ice on hand, and there are included in the above totals houses at several points where there were none in 1890, and that fact taken with the increased demand incident to growth of population makes the situation even more serious than it was at that time.

The Connecticut ice harvest, as reported by the Connecticut Ice Dealers' Association, shows a total gathered in 1906 of 348,744 tons, as against 538,490 tons last year, with only 13,600 tons carried over from 1905. Within the association's territory there is shown an artificial ice production of only 345 tons per day.

#### TARIFF FACTS vs. FICTION.

(Concluded from page 19.)

just and excessive duties, and while we are doing it, Germany will be glad to remove or correct her excessive restrictions on American farm products.

This question is one of vital importance to American farmers. Since 1850 our surplus of farm products, which has been exported, has amounted to a greater sum than the present value of all the farms and farm property of the United States. In recent years our surplus, which has been exported, has amounted to about four per cent. a year on the entire investment of the American farmer. The average gain in wealth of our farmers, as shown by the census, is only two per cent. a year. Our foreign markets amount to twice as much as the average net

profits of our farmers. And it is the foreign demand that makes the price.

Representative McCleary has made some remarkable statements in which he tries to belittle the foreign market. He says of Germany:

"Our total sales of wheat to Germany in 1905 amounted to only \$2,200,452; wheat flour only \$631,347; all other bread-stuffs except corn only \$1,854,307; of corn we sold Germany about \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth a year ago. This is only about 1 per cent. of our crop, and if we lost it we would scarcely know of the loss without being told.

"How about meat products? Aside from something less than \$15,000,000 worth of lard (which she cannot well get elsewhere any way) Germany took only \$1,877,405 worth of meat from us last year.

"For the last ten years our sales of cattle to Germany have amounted in all to \$108,745, or about \$10,000 a year.

"In sixteen years we have sold Germany ten hogs at \$258 and one sheep at \$50."

After quoting a few figures which are correct, Mr. McCleary makes some remarkable statements which are false. He says: "If we could sell Germany all the meats that she buys from the entire world, our sales would average less than \$10,000,000 a year."

German statistics which have been quoted officially by the United States government show that in 1904, the latest year for which the figures are available, Germany imported from the world meat animals and meat products to the value of \$89,529,600. In his statement Mr. McCleary pretends to quote some figures from German sources. He could scarcely be ignorant of the figures here quoted. The Department of Agriculture has translated and published German statistics which show that for many years Germany has imported from the world grain and breadstuffs, live animals and live stock products amounting in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000 a year.

The figures which Mr. McCleary has quoted regarding exports to Germany of wheat and flour the past year have only been published thus far in one document, the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, by the Department of Commerce. It is to be presumed that Mr. McCleary has seen this document, since he quotes from it. This document shows that in the year ending December 31, 1905, the United States shipped to Germany outside of cotton and tobacco, farm products amounting to more than \$50,000,000. If cotton and tobacco be included the total is about \$150,000,000.

Why should Mr. McCleary take a few items from this report and put them forth in a manner to deceive his constituents and the farmers of the United States? What interest has he in making false statements for the purpose of belittling our commercial relations with Germany.

The whole trouble has been that Germany has denied to American farmers a fair share of her enormous market for farm products; and her new tariff would have wiped out the small amount that we have been able to sell, in spite of restrictions, if the maximum duties had been enforced against this country.

Fortunately Germany has decided to give us a year of grace, so we can have time to think the matter over and see if we cannot make concessions. Without any reductions in duties on our part, Germany has decided

to give us until June 30, 1907, the minimum rates of her new tariff, in the hope that by that time a treaty can be negotiated. This is in harmony with many friendly acts of Germany towards this country in the past, and is in striking contrast with the policy of "reciprocity with a club," which Mr. McCleary has advocated.

In 1892, for example, Secretary Blaine negotiated a treaty with Germany, by which he obtained for American farmers the minimum rates in the German tariff of 1891 on our grain, flour and meat products, and he also succeeded in getting Germany to raise her sanitary embargo on our pork. In 1894 Congress upset the Blaine treaty, so far as our obligations were concerned, and instead of making concessions, actually enforced duties which discriminated against Germany in favor of other countries. In 1897 these discriminations were continued. In spite of this unfriendly act on the part of the United States, Germany did not withdraw her minimum rates. Our wheat and flour and bacon have continued to pay the minimum rates. German statistics show that in one year, 1903, when we had a large surplus and needed a market, Germany took about 20,000,000 bushels of American wheat and over a million barrels of our flour.

The trouble in this country is that the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust and other trusts which are gouging Mr. McCleary's constituents do not want reciprocity with Germany. They do not care what becomes of American wheat and livestock, so long as they can maintain the excessive privileges which they enjoy in the Dingley tariff. The Sugar Trust alone has made about \$100,000,000 out of provisions in the Wilson and Dingley tariffs which have discriminated against Germany. If Mr. McCleary had been successful in stirring up a tariff war with Germany, the Sugar Trust would make about \$2,000,000 a month out of it, while it lasted, because it would enable the trust to raise the price of refined sugar and get more out of Mr. McCleary's constituents without paying any more for the raw sugar which they import from the tropics.

The real manufacturers of the country have repudiated the McCleary policy, and have demanded reciprocity. The authorized representatives of the farmers are working to secure reciprocity, through their livestock associations and other bodies. These efforts should have the support of every American farmer.

Here is a partial list of farm products other than cotton and tobacco exported to Germany for the year ending December, 1905:

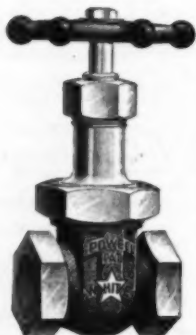
Corn .....	\$12,164,347
Oats .....	1,854,307
Wheat .....	2,200,452
Flour .....	631,347
Oil cake .....	4,924,439
Cottonseed oil .....	1,432,883
Beef (salted or pickled) .....	1,118,587
Hams .....	90,265
Lard .....	18,356,015
Pork (salted or pickled) .....	442,540
Bacon .....	1,298,468
Tallow .....	346,113
Oleo oil .....	2,573,307
Butter .....	4,975
Cheese .....	4,042
Hides and skins other than furs .....	671,625

#### THE POWELL PATENTED "WHITE STAR" GATE VALVE

With patent union bonnet top, projecting packing gland and detachable hand wheel, double disks, hung on a ball and socket joint, self-adjusting.

For pressures up to 175 pounds.

Use it where you need to control an unobstructed passage for any kind of fluid under pressure



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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in ton., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Reaction from Moderately Lower Prices—  
Buoyant Undertone—Increased Export  
Demands—Liberal Home Distributions—  
Speculation Enlarging.**

The hog products markets drifted to a moderately lower trading basis for two or three days in the period of disturbed stock and money markets through the Pacific coast disaster. There was then a good deal of liquidation, with a decided feeling of apprehension.

At mid-week the conditions of the markets all around were improving, while at that time it looked as if the speculative element in commercial products generally was becoming reassured, and that it was inclined not only to protect holdings but disposed for additional investment.

The improved tone holds to this writing. Indeed, yesterday (Wednesday) there were substantial advanced prices for hog products. Our belief is that the general commercial markets will promptly take on the spirit of confidence they had a couple of weeks since.

Firmness as to prices of hog products had been based, chiefly, upon the liberal rate of consumption of them here and in Europe, with the closely sold up productions.

There is no reason for apprehension of diminished demands for supplies or for statistical positions more in favor of buyers than they are at present for the period this side of at least July. Therefore, from a supply and demand basis the hog products markets should be highly encouraging for selling interests. Yet for the near future it is not probable that there will be any very marked bulges in prices.

While the San Francisco calamity would naturally disturb the securities and money

market for awhile, and cause more or less distrust among speculators in commercial commodities, yet the actual cash positions of essentially everything in the way of livestock products and allied interests are of the modified order that comparatively little outside money is needed to protect them. Therefore the temporary damaging effects upon their market positions that had been noted was had only from sentiment.

In the long run, the commercial situation of the country will have much more animation than it has had. The necessary re-supplying of the burned out city with miscellaneous products must be felt in trade conditions everywhere West and East.

There has been no grumbling over the degree of activity in merchandise in this country for a year or more. All European markets, also, are well situated in trade activity.

There are steady active calls for supplies of food products from Europe, as well as general demands from our home source of consumption.

The hog packinghouse products are extensively taken by the South and Southwest, as well as by the trade East.

In a few weeks the inquiries from the South for the hog products, for meats especially, will materially enlarge, for the usual summer wants for distribution.

There was quite a little start to the foreign demand, for lard especially, when the market for it broke, early in the week, a few points. It was clear that the sentiment on the other side was ready to take advantage of any more favorable conditions than had been had. Steady demands, also, prevailed from Europe, for both lard and

meats, in the later period of the week, when the market prices turned about to some strength.

That there are regular fairly active demands from the foreign markets on top of the steady large importations they are getting from consignments, shows not only the full degree of the distributions of supplies to the European consumers, but the confidence as well on the part of the foreign distributors.

The speculation in the options of the hog products which had been dampened a little, is now coming up to animation. There is wider buying interest in July pork, and July and September lard and ribs. There is some little switching of May to July, all around.

The receipts of hogs at the packing points continue moderate, and are, most of the time, under estimates. The shippers continue in competition with the packers for the hog supplies, and their prices are well maintained. The packing is generally insuflcient for the current needs for consumption. There is little prospect of a material further, or burdensome, accumulation of hog product supplies for at least a few weeks more.

The pure lard has most attention from the foreign markets. The home consumption of lard is mainly of the compounds. Even though the prices of the compound lard have been advanced in a substantial way within several weeks they are now at an attractive price as compared with the prices of pure lard, or at least they are so considered by the home distributors.

The late advance in the prices of the compound had been occasioned by the increased cost of cotton oil and oleo stearine.

The cotton oil market is once more on an upward turn, as the statistical position of

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD





it favors the selling interests. The home consumption of the oil is much larger, this season, than ever before, and the outward movement of it to Europe is beyond the ordinary season's volume. Just now, Europe is rather quiet in new buying of the oil; but with the present and prospective less than usual supplies of its competing soap oils, and the generally secure position of its fat markets, the belief is that further buying to a fair extent in this country of cottonseed oil must be done by most of the foreign markets before a new crop season.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,206 bbls. pork, 13,820,648 lbs. meats; 11,749,640 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 6,636 bbls. pork, 11,772,286 lbs. meats, 13,208,365 lbs. lard.

Estimated Chicago stock: 3,000 buis. old pork (11,281 bbls. April 1), 22,000 bbls. new pork (13,199 bbls. April 1), 40,000 tes. contract lard (43,870 tes. April 1), 9,000,000 lbs. ribs (7,901,867 lbs. April 1).

Exports from November 1: 110,797 bbls. pork, 335,289,772 lbs. meats, 390,523,817 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous year: 96,021 bbls. pork, 307,270,601 lbs. meats, 320,372,683 lbs. lard.

Increase of exports this season, thus far: 2,955,200 lbs. pork, 28,019,171 lbs. meats, 70,151,134 lbs. lard.

Of the exports since November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 263,373,488 lbs. meats and 153,146,350 lbs. lard, against, previous season, same time, 262,319,836 lbs. meats and 134,270,381 lbs. lard; the Continent has taken 61,014,319 lbs. meats and 196,676,126 lbs. lard, against previous season, same time, 33,651,005 lbs. meats and 153,898,773 lbs. lard.

In New York there has been a little better export demand for pork at about steady prices. Sales of 400 bbls. mess at \$17.25@17.75; 200 bbls. short clear at \$16.25@17.75; 75 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard eased up to about \$8.70, but has since become stronger and is quoted at about \$8.85@9. City steam lard has been sold at \$8.62½@8.75. Compound lard holds to the late advanced price of 7½¢, but is quieter, although the consumption is large. In city meats, bellies are a little irregular in price, with less demand; 12 lbs. ave., pickled quoted at 9½¢@9½¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 9½¢@9½¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 10¢@10½¢; smokers at 10½¢@11¢. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 8¢, and loose pickled hams at 11¢@12¢.

BEEF.—English demand for tierced beef is at a standstill. The home distributions of barreled are moderately active only at steady prices. City extra India mess, tes., at \$17@18; barreled mess at \$8.50@9; packet at \$10@10.50; family at \$12@12.50.

#### FOOD FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(Concluded from page 14.)

tributing plant and smokehouses, etc. They were a total loss. Kingan & Co. of Indianapolis also lost their branch. Morris & Company had no branch in San Francisco, but lost a stock of provisions in the hands of a broker there. The S. & S. Company and the Hammond Company were not represented in San Francisco. All the companies having branches there have arranged for temporary quarters,

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and will re-establish themselves as quickly as possible.

The disaster was unparalleled in the history of the industry, as well as of the country. A food trade established to cater to half a million people locally, not to mention the great shipping and export territory of which San Francisco was the center, was wiped out in a day. But the indomitable spirit which the San Franciscans have shown, coupled with the unexampled generosity of the American people in offering aid, give promise that re-built San Francisco will be more prosperous and greater than ever she was before the disaster.

#### NATURE'S PACKING PLANT.

The following newspaper dispatch emanating from a Washington correspondent who evidently had as much imagination as facts on which to base his story, may be taken with a liberal allowance of the salt he speaks of, at least so far as the "enormous packing operations" it speaks of are concerned:

The recent extreme cold weather in the southwestern part of the United States has produced one extremely curious result: The Salton Sea, which is produced by the overflow of the Colorado River into a depression in Southern California, has been frozen over to a great depth. The water of the lake being salt, it has, in freezing, deposited upon the surface quantities of salt, which, by the action of the desert winds, has collected in windrows upon the ice. This has given rise to a new industry, or rather to the revival of an old industry. Thousands of cattle have been driven to this neighborhood from the great ranges to the north and south, and the business of slaughtering and meat packing is being carried on upon an enormous scale, the salt and ice for the purpose being right at hand. How long this will last is of course problematical.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended April 21, 1906, with comparative tables:

#### PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week April 21, 1906.	Week April 22, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to April 21, 1906.
United Kingdom.....	865	1,879	25,491
Continent.....	422	1,254	18,130
South & Cen. Am.....	483	1,350	10,888
West Indies.....	1,385	2,142	41,715
Br. No. Am. Col.....	29	1	13,670
Other countries.....	22	10	894
Totals.....	3,206	6,636	110,797

#### BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	11,713,469	10,026,988	263,373,488
Continent.....	1,796,637	1,224,188	61,014,319
South & Cen. Am.....	34,600	100,735	1,449,526
West Indies.....	276,842	394,500	8,109,539
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	—	108,300
Other countries.....	29,100	25,875	1,234,430
Totals.....	13,820,648	11,772,286	335,289,772

#### LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	5,863,705	5,691,204	153,146,350
Continent.....	4,779,082	5,944,773	196,676,126
South & Cen. Am.....	428,130	563,313	12,713,901
West Indies.....	670,233	987,670	26,610,877
Br. No. Am. Col.....	460	85	375,843
Other countries.....	8,030	21,320	1,000,720
Totals.....	11,749,640	13,208,365	390,523,817

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,513	5,355,400	5,119,670
Boston.....	225	4,360,880	1,434,072
Portland, Me.....	—	1,727,400	65,106
Philadelphia.....	—	457,884	390,246
Baltimore.....	360	791,592	1,921,927
New Orleans.....	108	32,350	301,050
Galveston.....	—	24,067	1,736,340
St. John, N. B.....	—	1,041,075	293,650
Newport News.....	—	—	395,285
Totals.....	3,206	13,820,648	11,749,640

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1905, to April 21, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1905, to April 22, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	22,150,400	19,204,200	2,955,200
Meats, pounds.....	335,289,772	307,270,601	28,019,171
Lard, pounds.....	390,523,817	320,372,683	70,151,134

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	22c.
Oil cake.....	7½¢.	6/3	14c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	22c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	22c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 21, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement.

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.
Lucania, Liverpool.....		2136		1064		73	328	165 645
1 Irishman, Liverpool.....				1109	100	40	11	220 2703
2 Majestic, Liverpool.....		853		989		161	50	815 1621
*St. Paul, Southampton.....		364		1000			5	400
*Mesaba, London.....		234		150		25		25 0695
Idaho, Hull.....				1100				420 5981
Llandoff City, Bristol.....				80				50 5915
*Columbia, Glasgow.....		600		886		152	200	530 450
Bluecher, Hamburg.....						100		
3 Rugia, Hamburg.....				25		300		110 1065
Seydlitz, Bremen.....				60				
Chemnitz, Bremen.....						150		35 700
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.....								1600
Noordam, Rotterdam.....		8076		250		125		205 2750
Lady Armstrong, Dunkirk.....								30
Mohawk, Antwerp.....		7435		275		30	229	439 3610
Noordland, Antwerp.....		4045						
Kroonland, Antwerp.....		8475		953		10	218	171 1900
Texas, Baltic.....				75				925
Antigoon, Bordeaux.....								25 100
St. Laurent, Havre.....		1880						7
La Champagne, Havre.....								5 320
Lazio, Mediterranean.....								50
Total.....		29911	4187	8016	100	491 1077	1041	3295 36230
Last week.....		30,172	3022	8586	50	1074 1583	678	7646 51393
Same time in 1905.....		26870	1487	9732		747 1259	1571	2841 24250
Tallow, 1,519 tes., 100 hds. and 48 bbls.								
1.—150 tes. and 24 bbls. tallow.								
2.—50 tes tallow.								
3.—40 bbls. tallow.								
*Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.								



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday, the first in two weeks, showed well sustained prices. The beef grade was at an advance of 3d., and the mutton grade was at steady and unchanged figures. There were 700 casks sold out of 1,400 casks offered.

The fact that the beef fat prices were holding up in the Continental and United Kingdom markets in face of some other disturbed positions, emphasized the point that has been made for weeks in our reviews of less than usual productions and importations of beef fats in Europe as compared with the rate of consumption there, and which latter, this season is of an exceptionally full order.

The probabilities had been of well supported prices. There is nothing developing at present pointing to other than a good position for tallow in Europe, although there are no prices, as yet, there that would permit demands thence upon this country for supplies.

The deduction, therefore, is that home compound makers and soapmakers are apt, for some time, to have the markets in this country subjected to their demands. This would not mean, however, that the market conditions here are likely to be more in the buyer's favor than they are now. On the contrary, it looks to us as if the beef fat markets after they get out of the little tameness they have had for several days, will steer a course more in the seller's favor.

The slackening of the market positions for a few days at the close of last week and early this week, was on account of the generally apprehensive feeling of the more important fat markets weakening, through the money position from the Pacific coast disaster. The beef fat markets would have sympathized, for instance, with lard. Buyers of tallow, greases, etc., were then very careful not to exceed immediate needs in demands for supplies.

At mid-week the hog fat as well as some seed fats, more particularly cottonseed oil, positions, began to mend, and it looked as if the effect, sentimental or otherwise, that

had been had from the money market, would at once disappear.

It looks to us now as if the entire fat positions would soon resume the confident attitude they had, a couple of weeks since, as to prices. But without question, just now, the tallow supplies on offer in our Eastern markets are at easier prices than those that prevailed in the previous week.

The great lever must, of course, be the lard market, since as it goes, up or down, so are demands enlarged or modified for raw materials to make compounds.

The production of tallow has not been, for a long time, more than about equal to needs for consumption.

There is no prospect of a materially greater production of the tallow than has been had.

It remains then for consideration the development of demands for supplies, more particularly as to whether they will continue of the late full proportions.

Our opinion is that the statistical positions of essentially everything in the fat line will favor selling interests up to at least July, and that at that period of the season the extent of the livestock supplies marketed will be the determining factor as to market conditions. There may be, of course, temporarily irregular and easier prices as has been observed at times this week.

It would be understood that in the summer months some soap making materials will be in shorter supply than they are now, and notably cottonseed oil, and that if the supply position alone had to be considered in making up an opinion as to market prices, that the late future of the market could be counted upon for an even better tone than that displayed at present.

But the issue is more likely to come, in the summer months, from the hog products markets influences.

New York City hoghead tallow is held at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and has  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid. Late in the week, there was only one bid of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and some offers to sell at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Edible tallow has been in moderate supply, with sales at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, the inside price for out of town made. Late in the week there were offers to sell choice out of town made at 6¢.

Country made tallow has been arriving in New York a little more freely. The soapmakers had been buying it promptly at rather easier prices early in the week, and at

steadier prices, subsequently. Sales of 225,000 pounds at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for good to prime and at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for kettle.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market early in the week slackened, with sellers then at 10¢, in New York; 10¢ was quoted in Chicago. This was on account of the then lower lard market, with its effect in restricting demands for compound lard. The compound makers, consequently, were indifferent buyers of the stearine.

There were sales of 330,000 pounds in New York at 10¢.

It looks to us as though there would soon be readjusted conditions, all around, to the firm tone that prevailed before the disturbances in the stock and money markets from the San Francisco disaster, and which influenced commercial affairs.

There is good reason to expect revived conditions, from the active rate of home consumption and the general supply basis of all fats.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Was offered at a little easier price, with the late tone of the lard market, but is now steadier. About  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ quoted.

**COTTON SEED STEARINE.**—Is being steadily sold up to productions. About  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per pound quoted for double pressed.

**CORN OIL.**—Good home consumption and some export demand. Quoted at  $\$4.50$ @ $4.62\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**GREASE.**—Export interest is somewhat modified. There is moderate inquiry from our home pressers and soapmakers. Late advanced prices are barely supported. Yellow at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{7}{8}$ ¢ for good, and choice at  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; bone at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; house at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; choice white at 6¢ nominal; "B" white at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ nominal.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light supplies on sale. Small export demand. Yellow quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; white at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam holds to a steady price. The consumption of choice oil is about equal to its production. Rotterdam at 60 florins; New York at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for extra, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7$ ¢ for low grades.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Distributions of supplies is steady but not active. 20 test at 90¢; 40 test at 68¢; 30 test at 80¢; prime at 52¢; dark at 40¢.

**LARD OIL.**—Increased inquiry for small lots of prime, which is quoted at 70@72¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Fractional advance in prices on the strong foreign markets and good home consumption. Cochin at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ @8¢ for prompt; April and May shipments at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Ceylon at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7$ ¢ for prompt, April and May shipments at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**PALM OIL.**—Small stocks tend to the firm holding noted. Red quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Lagos at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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#### FOOD VALUE IN BACON.

Lean bacon which contained fairly large proportions of both protein and fat formed a part of the ration in a number of experiments made by Professor Snyder at the Minnesota Experiment Station, about 9 ounces being eaten per man per day. It was cut in thin slices and baked or broiled in the oven until crisp and brown. All the fat which cooked out was saved and eaten with the bread and other foods which made up the daily fare. On an average about 90 per cent. of the protein and 96 per cent. of the fat of the ration containing bacon were digested and about 88 per cent. of the energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over 90 per cent. digestible protein and 96 per cent. digestible fat—figures which compare favorably with those which have been obtained for other animal foods.

Allowing 5 per cent. for waste, a pound of bacon will contain from 0.1 to 0.3 pound digestible protein and from 0.4 to 0.6 pound digestible fat, which is about two-thirds as much as is found in butter. "Lean bacon contains as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats," says Professor Snyder, "making it at the same time and even at a higher price per pound a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion."

Many who are fond of bacon hesitate to eat it since they believe that being very rich in fat it is a frequent cause of indigestion. As has been pointed out by a number of writers, it seems fair to say that in the majority of cases such digestive disturbances are not due to the fatty nature of the food, but to the fact that the bacon was overcooked, or rather cooked at too high a temperature. It is not surprising that this should be the case when it is remembered that fat heated to a high temperature is decomposed and one of the products given off is acrolein, an unpleasant smelling compound which attacks the eyes, makes them smart, and irritates all mucous surfaces.

This compound is plainly noticeable in the

acid fumes of burning or scorching fat. When bacon fat is heated to 350° F., this chemical change is brought about to a greater or less extent. Very often bacon is hurriedly cooked in a very hot frying-pan over a bright fire, and more or less scorched fat is an almost inevitable result. When broiled or cooked in the oven, there is less danger of scorching, but under all circumstances great care should be taken to avoid too hot a fire.

#### ENGLISH MARKET FOR WILTSHIRE SIDES.

The following statement from J. W. Flavell, of Toronto, an authority on bacon curing, explains the requirements of the English market and the qualifications of different breeds to meet them, according to information obtained: The English market for Wiltshire sides is in a general way divided, first in relation to fatness or leanness of a side, and second as to its size. The most desirable hog is one which will make a side weighing from 42 pounds to 55 pounds. If it be made from a hog with the fat even down the back, and not too much of it, and a good thick belly, it will grade as No. 1 selection. If the back be too stout with perhaps only the extra fat bowed up on the

shoulder, it may go into what is called No. 2 selection. This No. 2 selection is purely regulated by the fatness of the side. If it is extra stout, it goes forward as fat. The value of a number 2 side fluctuates very greatly. Sometimes when the market is in a peculiarly active condition, No. 2 sides will sell almost on a parity with No. 1. The greatest difference is from 2 to 8 shillings, with perhaps an average through the year of 4 shillings per hundredweight. Heavier sides, weighing from 60 to 70 pounds, even if lean, often bear a severe reduction in price, while if they are fat the difference has been known to reach the extreme point of 12 shillings per hundredweight.

#### WOOL AND HIDES FROM ARGENTINA.

Imports into the United States from Argentina are chiefly raw wool and hides. The value of wool imported from Argentina in 1905 was \$7,648,799, against \$2,412,889 in 1895; of goatskins \$1,292,944 in 1905, against \$519,700 in 1895, and of all other hides and skins, chiefly hides of cattle, \$3,853,461 in 1905, against \$3,662,304 in 1895.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Reactions of Nearly Two Cents Per Gallon—Full Recovery on Late Dealings—Decided Confidence—Favorable Statistical Situations for Buoyancy—Large Home Consumption—Slack Export Interest.**

With the turmoil of last week in commercial affairs, through apprehensions of effects on the money market from the San Francisco disaster, it was natural to expect that even those products which are situated statistically for a buoyant line of prices would be influenced temporarily.

Our closing market paragraph in last week's publication implied the possibility of disturbed prices all around for commercial products from the development. At the same time it was stated that whatever temporary effect was had upon the cottonseed oil prices from the apprehensions of money disturbance, that the market position for the oil was so well situated statistically that in the long run there would be shown a situation of prices decidedly in favor of the selling interests.

The decline that came about in the market prices for the oil was from  $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per gallon. The tendency in buyer's favor had started in before the close of last week, and it culminated in the early trading of Monday, this week.

At the close, however, of the market on Monday of this week there were signs of reactions to better prices. By the winding up of Tuesday's trading, there had been a recovery of fully  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. per gallon from the lowest prices. The market upon that day closed strong at the outside prices that had been gained. There was very little disposition to sell at the improved prices.

On Wednesday there was continued firmness and within  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. of the highest prices of the season prevailed.

On Thursday the tone further improved about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in the early trading, but at the

close of the day there was a moderate reaction to easier prices.

It must be understood that when the declining tendency of the previous week came about, it was helped by manipulation. Except from sentiment and the desire to handle speculative deals, with perhaps a desire to buy crude oil, there was little reason for any abatement of confidence of the outside figures that had been made.

Although the prices of crude oil were eased up to 30c., from a 31c. asking basis, at some of the Southeast points, and in the Mississippi Valley, it was not possible to buy more than a tank here and there at 30c.

It looked to us, as well, as though the late drooping tendency was in part due to efforts to get the market down to a basis for covering of contracts. There was at that time, also, some selling "short" and liquidation.

But it needed only a little stout demand, and which was had from some outside sources beginning with Tuesday's trading, to bring about the indicated decided reaction to stronger prices. As the market reacted to the higher line of figures there was found a very reserved disposition to sell.

Some portion of the alluded speculative inquiry came from Western sources.

The market is in the position that it could not only easily be forced back to the old line of high prices, but to a still higher level. Indeed, it is doubtful if the limit of strong trading prices is anywhere near in sight, as covering possibilities concerning them this side of July.

A good deal depends upon the developments of the pure lard market for the near future. If the hog product gets to the expected full trading basis warranted from its supply and demand basis, there would continue the liberal degree of consumption of the oil by the compound makers.

There would be no question but that if the oil is to be used as freely from this along to the summer months by the compound makers as has characterized the home consumption, practically since the beginning of the year, that the oil supply to be carried over into next season would be of very small volume. Therefore, that meanwhile, the market prices would be increasingly in favor of the sellers.

The lard market had been affected for a few days early in the week from relaxed speculation in it, as due to fears from the Pacific coast calamity. The lower prices that then prevailed for the products were, however, regarded as only incidental and temporary; therefore, that a reaction would soon come about from a supply and demand basis. On Wednesday the prices of the lard shot upward sharply, and Thursday trading showed fairly good support of the advanced prices that had been made one day before.

There was quickened cash demand for the lard when its prices were, several days since, modified. Some portion of the trading in the lard came from the Continental markets, a particularly encouraging feature.

We expect to see the lard market further rally, as the hog receipts at the packing points continue moderate. Moreover, there is little likelihood of a particularly burdensome supply of hogs this side of July. The accumulations of the lard product at the packing points continue of a restricted order. Besides, reports from foreign markets imply that the consumption of all hog products is at a rapid rate, and that the steady large importations had from this country are not oppressive upon market conditions there.

As concerns the home consumption of the pure lard it is less than usual, and it is perhaps well for buying interests that it is so, else the prices for the lard would be materially higher than they are at present.

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We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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**Kentucky Refining Co.,**  
Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

But cottonseed oil gets the benefit from the lessened home consumption of the pure lard in the necessary turning of the trading to the compound lard and the absorption of the oil for its make.

We think that the home consumption of the cotton oil will be greater this season by 250,000 barrels than that of the previous year. This does not mean, that the compound makers will use that much more oil this season than they used in the previous year. But it looks to us as if the compound makers would use at least 175,000 to 200,000 barrels more of the oil than then, and that the other increase of consumption would be had from the bakers, and for edible use generally. The proportion of the increased consumption from those sources is better shown when it is stated that the soapmakers will not buy this season as much of the oil as they bought in the previous year by, perhaps, about 75,000 barrels.

When it is taken into consideration that the oil production this season is a short one, as has been shown in our former reviews of the situation for it, it would be clear that the merits of the position are distinctly with holding interests.

The larger than usual, for the season, outward movement of the oil (however quiet the export demands are just now), promises to be close to 800,000 barrels.

The surplus oil carried over from the previous season has, of course, long since disappeared, yet as it went into this season's use for home consumption and export, it has to be added to the production made this year, as a season's supply basis against demands. It will be found that even with the considerable quantity of the oil that was carried over from last season that the new production this season was so much modified that the entire quantity of the oil for sale this year is largely under that had for use in the previous year. The home and foreign consumption together is greater this season than it was in the previous year.

Moreover, the supplies in this country of the oil are now so well concentrated that they could be held for full developments from the favorable demand and supply position.

The European demands for the oil have within a week or so been very quiet. In the early part of the previous week the prices for the oil were carried too high for quick response of the foreign markets. The decline in the prices which came about, thereafter, for a day or two would have prompted, probably, bidding from the exporters if it had held. The subsequent, through this week, rise in the prices for the oil in this country has prevented, for a while, a material showing of export interest.

It is believed that the foreign markets must have considerable further quantities of the oil before a new crop season. The present and prospective European linseed markets, and the deficient supplies of some other seed oils, tends to the opinion that Marseilles and other markets must buy further important quantities of the soap grades of the cotton oil.

Those foreign markets which use more especially the edible grades of the cotton oil will need fair supplies of them, on the prospective pure lard and butterine markets. Rotterdam, especially, has not, as yet, sufficient supply of the cotton oil, considering

the extent of its butterine business and the prices of the oleo oil.

It must be remarked that with all of the late hammering of the market for the cotton oil, in the speculation in futures of it, that it was not possible to buy the bleaching grade on demands from the compound makers at a less, or at the usual corresponding, price, with the prime yellow grade.

It is true that the compound makers became more reserved in buying, especially when they found the lard market as well as the futures of cotton oil giving way; but when they actually needed a little supply they found practically old prices for the bleaching oil held against them. Thus there was a sale in Chicago of 25 tanks at 35½¢. With the recovery, later in the week, in the general tone of the cotton oil market, and the steadier lard market, the bleaching grade was offered with more caution, although 35½¢. was a fair quotation for it.

The compound lard had for several days a quieter trading, but demands for it are now reviving through the reaction to higher prices in the lard market.

The consumption of the compound lard is of a steady large order, and, however the distributors of it become quiet in new demands upon the compound makers, yet their stocks steadily fall away on the large demands upon them from the consumers. Therefore, it is a question only of a limited time for activity with the compound makers direct. The late advanced price to 7¼¢. for the compound lard is held firmly.

There is considerable urgency to sell the new crop crude in tanks for October and November deliveries, especially for the latter delivery, but buyers are taking hold cautiously. The offers to sell generally range from 26@27¢.

#### New York Trading.

On Saturday (21) after the decline that had taken place, as an outcome of the financial disturbance from the San Francisco disaster, the market became, temporarily, a little firmer. "Call" prices for prime yellow: April at 36¼@38¢; May at 37@37½¢; July at 37¼@37½¢; September at 37½@38¢; October at 36¼@36½¢; November at 34@34¼¢. Sales, 800 bbls. May at 37¼¢; 1,800 bbls. September at 37½¢; 200 bbls. October at 36½¢; 1,200 bbls. do. at 36½¢.

On Monday there was some little pressure from one or two sources in selling, by which the market before the close of the day broke 1@1¼¢. per gallon. The close was steadier, with small reactions to higher prices. The selling was partly from the "shorts." Some further effort to sell on the "short" side. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow. April at 36½¢; 500 bbls. May at 37¢; 100 bbls. do. 36½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 35¾¢; 100 bbls. do. at 36¼¢; 300 bbls. July at 37¢; 300 bbls. do. at 36¾¢; 100 bbls. do. at 36½¢; 200 bbls. do. at 36½¢; 400 bbls. do. at 36¢; 400 bbls. do. at 36¼¢; 500 bbls. September at 37¢; 200 bbls. do. at 36¾¢; 1,400 bbls. do. at 36½¢; 700 bbls. do. at 36¼¢; 100 bbls. October at 36¢; 100 bbls. do. at 35¾¢; 1,500 bbls. do. at 35½¢; 200 bbls. do. at 35¢. "Call" prices: April at 36¼@38¢., and 35½@37¢; May at 36¾@37¼¢., and 35¾@36½¢; July at 36¾@37¼¢., and 35¾@36½¢; September at 37@37½¢., and 36@36¾¢; October at 35½@36¢., and 34¾@35¼¢; November at 33@34¢., and 33@33¼¢.

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On Tuesday the market made early in the day a further moderate advance, with reserved offerings to sell; but there was a more substantial rise in prices on the late dealings. "Call" prices: April at 36@37c., and 36@36½c.; May at 36@37c., and 36@36½c.; July at 36¼@36½c., and 36½@36¾c.; September at 36½@37c., and 36¾@37c.; October at 35¼@36c.; November at 33@33¾c., and 33@34c.; sales 100 bbls. prime yellow May at 36¼c.; 200 bbls. July at 36½c.; 1,500 bbls. do. at 36¼c.; 400 bbls. September at 36½c. After the last "call" there was a rise of ¼@1c. in prices. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, May at 37¼c.; 100 bbls. July at 36½c.; 500 bbls. do. at 37¼c.; 200 bbls. September at 37½c.; 800 bbls. October at 36½c.; 2,200 bbls. do. at 36c.

On Wednesday the market opened even stronger, and was about ¼c. higher. Sales, 800 bbls. prime yellow, July at 37½c.; 500 bbls. September at 37¼c. Early "call" prices: April at 37¼@37½c.; May at 37@37¾c.; July at 3¼@37½c.; September at 37½@38c.; October at 36@36½c.; November at 33½@34½c. Later in the day there was a further advance of about ¼c., with decided confidence. Last "call" prices: April at 37½@38c.; May at 37½@38c.; July at 37½@37¾c.; September at 37¾@38c.; October at 36¼@36½c.; November at 34@34½c. Sales 300 bbls. September at 37¾c.; 1,100 bbls. October at 36½c. After the "call" sales 200 bbls. May at 37½c.; 200 bbls. July at 37½c.; 500 bbls. do. at 37¾c.; 800 bbls. September at 37¾c.; 200 bbls. do. at 38c.; 2,000 bbls. October at 36½c.; 100 bbls. November at 34¾c.

On Thursday the market opened a trifle better again. First "call" prices: April at 37½@38½c.; May at 37½@38c.; July at 37¼@38c.; September at 37¾@38c.; October at 36½@37c.; November at 34½@35½c. Sales, 600 bbls. prime yellow July at 38c.; 500 bbls. do. at 37¾c.; 400 bbls. September at 38c.; 100 bbls. October at 36½c.; 500 bbls. November at 35c.; 100 bbls. do. at 34¾c. On the last "call" there was slacker and easier market; April at 37¼@38c.; May at 37@38c.; July at 37¼@38c.; September at 37½@38c.; October at 36@36½c.; November at 34¼@34¾c. Sales after "call," 1,200 bbls. September at 37½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

### Export Demands.

Very little trading for the week. But revived demands are expected for the near future, under the belief that considerable more of the oil must be had by the foreign markets, in view of the general statistical positions of the seed oils of Europe. Linseed in London eased up in price only a trifle, in the recent slightly upset general commercial position, and is likely soon to show recovered tone. The London prices, at this writing, are for the linseed 43s., and for the linseed oil 21s. 10½d.

### Compound Makers' Demands.

Very moderate buying has been done by

the compound makers, on account of the late disturbed position of general commercial affairs. There is, now, however, growing confidence, while it looks as if the entire fat position would soon resume the swing it had before the San Francisco calamity. Late sale of 25 tanks bleaching grade in Chicago at 35¼c., closing with 35½c. asked.

### At the Mills.

Very moderate offering of crude in tanks at the mills. Small lots could have been had early in the week at 30c., but more money is now quoted, or to 30½c. in the Mississippi Valley. There is no bidding of consequence over 30c.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Atlanta, Ga., April 26.—Oil 30c., sales nominal. Meal \$25, scarce; hulls active at \$6 loose.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., April 26.—Prime crude oil is firm at 30½c. for Texas and 31c. for Valley; nothing offering. Cake and meal steady at \$31, long ton, shipside, for old crop; \$27.50 for new crop.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., April 26.—Cottonseed oil dull. Prime crude nominally 31c. Prime meal \$25.50. Hulls \$5.50@6, loose. Prime meal and hulls about cleaned up.

#### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Kansas City, Mo., April 26.—Cotton oil quotations nominal; nothing doing. Prime crude, 30c. to 31c. at mills; bleachable yellow on a basis of 33c. for Texas, and good off yellow a cent less.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Dallas, Tex., April 27.—The season's trading is at an end. Literally, we have no mar-

ket. There are not more than 35 or 40 tanks of oil left and they are liable to be sold at any time. The meal market is bare.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Rotterdam, April 26.—Cotton seed oil market is firm at 27¼ florins for off oil, 29¼ florins for prime summer yellow and at 31 florins for butter oil. Demand is slack.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Antwerp, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market, nothing doing; market simply nominal at 58 francs for off oil.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Hamburg, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is steady and quiet. Quote off summer yellow at 47 marks, prime summer yellow at 47¾ marks, and butter oil at 51 marks.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Marseilles, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of prime summer yellow at 60½ francs, and winter oil at 64 francs.

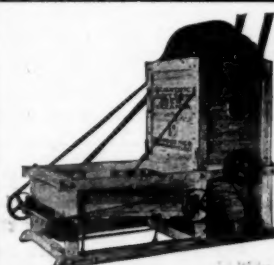
#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Liverpool, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 23s. 9d. for off oil and 23s. 6d. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter from Aspegren & Co. to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 26.—While the July option has remained about the same, the market to-day is otherwise ½c. higher for the nearby deliveries and ½c. lower for October. The reasons for same are obvious. The scarcity of old crop oil has made holders raise their prices, while the good prospects for the new crop has induced some short selling of new (Continued on page 42.)



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**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 28, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.		
	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period 1904.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	175	25
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	60	75
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	12	25
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	292
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	2,872	3,106
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	3,068	4,706
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	171	400	103
Anapola, West Indies.....	6	10	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	700
Antigua, West Indies.....	13	658	70
Antwerp, Belgium.....	35	5,705	2,608
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	63	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	7	84	88
Azua, West Indies.....	10	19	6
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	661	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	669	928
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	50	—
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	—	9
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	133	25
Bergen, Norway.....	—	200	378
Berlin, Germany.....	—	12	—
Bombay, India.....	—	9	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	81	458
Bordeaux, France.....	755	4,730	3,270
Braila, Roumania.....	—	175	25
Bremen, Germany.....	—	205	106
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	56	214	509
Bristol, England.....	—	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	115	1,554	2,255
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	77	10
Callao, Peru.....	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	42	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,628	557
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	101	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	100	10
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	3	4
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	282	262
Christiana, Norway.....	—	1,030	1,186
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	100	65
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	397	47
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	40	20
Colon, Panama.....	—	541	437
Conakry, Africa.....	—	194	45
Constantinople, Turkey.....	10	10	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	745	2,935
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	110	153
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	41	6
Dantzig, Germany.....	300	2,000	3,450
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	9	21
Demarara, British Guiana.....	187	1,421	889
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	175	50
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	200	76
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	25	25
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	—	41
Dunkirk, France.....	175	1,215	450
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	—	125
Fiume, Austria.....	—	365	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	89	1,870
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	6	58
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	1,450	1,976
Genoa, Italy.....	250	7,991	27,086
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	79	299
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	1,682	755
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	5,467	4,715
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	200	1,470	2,691
Grand Bassam, West Africa.....	—	10	—
Granada, Spain.....	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	168	1,248	1,304
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	22	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	59	45
Half Jack.....	—	—	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	5,647	2,969
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	149	—
Havana, Cuba.....	261	4,464	1,489
Havre, France.....	600	17,169	22,205
Helingsborg, Sweden.....	—	28	—
Helingsfors, Finland.....	—	50	—
Hong Kong, China.....	—	—	108
Hull, England.....	—	155	225
Inagua, West Indies.....	—	6	—
Jamel, Haiti.....	—	3	—
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	—	50
Kingston, West Indies.....	80	2,288	2,371
Kobe, Japan.....	—	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany.....	150	850	1,300
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	113	558
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	9
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	707	12,436
Leith, Scotland.....	—	325	50
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	20	—
Liverpool, England.....	100	4,141	3,642
London, England.....	—	3,903	1,999
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	—	9
Lyttelton, New Zealand.....	17	17	—
Marcoris, San Domingo.....	—	526	1,574
Malmö, Norway.....	—	21	215
Malta, Island of.....	—	2,754	1,168
Manchester, England.....	—	1,192	455
Mannos, Brazil.....	—	15	20
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	59	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	7	8
Marseilles, France.....	—	41,390	70,086

Martinique, Island of.....	—	3,183	1,730
Massowah, Arabia.....	—	230	120
Matanzas, West Indies.....	62	221	58
Mauritius, Island of.....	—	—	8
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	263	375
Monte Cristi, San Domingo.....	—	34	—
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	13	58
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	2,649	8,784
Naples, Italy.....	—	672	4,297
New Castle, England.....	—	25	45
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	29	—
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,162	4,103
Panama, Panama.....	—	—	107
Para, Brazil.....	—	—	19
Paysandó, Uruguay.....	9	9	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	915	47
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	503
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies.....	—	774	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	70	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	52	51
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	95	84
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	8	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	—	170
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	—	105
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	50	707
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	240	103
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	81	517
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	9	4
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	264	5,671	6,661
Rotterdam, Holland.....	255	7,095	7,571
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	8	19
St. John's, West Indies.....	—	—	138
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	172	932
St. Martin's, West Indies.....	—	—	244
St. Thomas, W. I.....	—	17	37
San Domingo City, San Domingo.....	—	1,547	252
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	414	70
Santos, Brazil.....	—	1,075	1,418
Sekondi.....	—	10	—
Shanghai, China.....	—	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	26	21
Singapore, India.....	—	—	133
Southampton, England.....	—	875	1,000
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	244	693
Stettin, Germany.....	—	4,763	5,075
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	285	640
Sucre, Bolivia.....	—	6	—
Swansea, Wales.....	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia.....	—	25	483
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	24	8
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	632	600
Trieste, Austria.....	—	67,007	27,021
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	232	844
Tuvalu, Algeria.....	—	—	116
Turk's Island, West Indies.....	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	—	1,908
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	1,076	1,876
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	—	75
Velle, Denmark.....	—	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	—	7,624	33,091
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	251	111
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	37	70
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	33	19
Total.....	4,265	249,332	305,057

**From New Orleans.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	5,128	13,014	9,710
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	275	725
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	27	—
Bremen, Germany.....	50	3,300	3,128
Bristol, England.....	—	5,390	—
Christiana, Norway.....	400	850	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	6,193	2,780
Dunkirk, France.....	—	500	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	220	2,121
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,685	3,688
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	17,495	18,152
Havana, Cuba.....	—	912	1,377
Havre, France.....	—	2,295	2,145
Hull, England.....	—	—	600
Liverpool, England.....	—	7,526	11,920
London, England.....	—	5,350	7,780
Manchester, England.....	—	—	530
Marseilles, France.....	2,100	8,200	18,900
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	79,612	98,940
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	10,350	19,937
Venice, Italy.....	—	40	2,810
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	100	—
Total.....	7,678	164,740	205,378

**From Galveston.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	200	4,780
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	201	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,000	3,246
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	1,980
Marseilles, France.....	—	—	3,350
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	29,497	71,599
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6,822	3,263
Trieste, Austria.....	—	7,460	7,821
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	275	3,315	10,246
Total.....	275	50,544	106,285

**From Baltimore.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,479	1,050
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	—	100

Bremen, Germany.....	—	648	540
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	—	290
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	170	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	50	2,948	1,735
Havre, France.....	—	400	200
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	50
Liverpool, England.....	—	80	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	5,285	4,330
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	630
Total.....	50	10,790	10,208

**From Philadelphia.**

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	—	104
Coin Island.....	—	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	100
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	181	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	9,145
Total.....	—	381	9,350

**From Savannah.**

Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,510	—
Christiana, Norway.....	—	844	—
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	3,446	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,432	—
Havre, France.....	524	3,454	—
London, England.....	—	375	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	2,298	26,938	—
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	197	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	321	—
Total.....	—	2,512	42,517

\*Not given.

**From Newport News.**

Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	420	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	16,041	9,548
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,431	1,400
London, England.....	—	999	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,404	8,081
Total.....	—	29,920	19,124

**From All Other Ports.**

Canada.....	—	10,463	11,150
Costa Rica.....	—	1	—
Germany.....	—	400	—
Guatemala.....	—	19	—
Honduras.....	2	10	—
Japan.....	—	2	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	10	21
Mexico.....	3	5	—
Newfoundland.....	—	—	1
Salvador.....	3	72	—
Total.....	8	10,963	11,181

**Recapitulation.**

From New York.....	4,265	249,332	305,057
From New Orleans.....	—	7,678	164,740
From Galveston.....	275	50,544	106,285
From Baltimore.....	—	50	10,208
From Philadelphia.....	—	381	9,350
From Savannah.....	2,512	42,517	—
From Newport News.....	—	29,920	19,124
From all other ports.....	8	10,963	11,181
Total.....	15,088	559,158	666,593

\*Not given.

**JULIUS DAVIDSON**

Broker and Commission Merchant  
**PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS**  
**COTTONSEED OIL**

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**JULIAN FIELD**

Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
**ATLANTA, GA.**

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

**Cotton Seed Products**  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Office and Works:  
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**COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.**

Land Title Bldg.:  
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Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,  
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request. Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 45 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues to hold firm, but trade remains quiet and few sales of consequence are effected. The largest buyers are looking on and not giving the situation much attention, and the opinion among most of these buyers is that the market is not as firm as it appears on the surface. The packers talk strong and report a good inquiry for short haired hides. A sale is rumored of 5 cars of light average April native steers at 14½c., but the transaction is not confirmed, and there is some doubt if better than 14½c. could be secured for any April native steers. Heavy average early April native steers are offered at 14½c. and remain unsold. Some packers claim that light native steers should bring the same price as heavy, as they do in native cows, as light leather generally brings more than heavy, but buyers figure that they would not pay as much as the present market for heavy native steers if they did not get the lights at a cent less. No further sales have been made of Texas steers, and these are unchanged at 15c. for heavy and light and 14¼c. for extremes. Last sales of April butt brands were at 13¾c. and packers claim that later bids of 13¾c. for desirable April butt brands have been declined. Bids for all varieties of hides are mostly scattering. Colorados are unchanged at 13¼c. for heavy average March salting and 13¾c. for light average April salting. Both heavy and light native cows are being held at 15c. by all of the packers for late salting, but they are finding that tanners as a rule are inclined to hold off for still better hides before paying this price. Native bulls are nominal 11½c. branded 10½c. to ¾c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is somewhat mixed. Some large buyers are inclined to hold off and think that the market has reached top and there is not an urgent demand here, and many parties do not consider the Chicago buff market strong at 13½c. On the other hand wires from Boston state that Ohio buffs have sold there at 13¼c. This certainly indicates a stronger market, and would go to upset the opinion here that the market is not in as good shape as formerly. Reports here are that there are 10 cars of cows being offered from Kansas City at 12½c. flat f. o. b., but these hides generally run a large percentage of No. 2s. These Kansas City hides were formerly being held at 12½c. and 12¾c. flat. Heavy cows are quotable at 13½c. as per last sales, but some holders talk 13¾c. Extremes have not sold above 13¼c. of late, though some lots are held at 13½c. Heavy steers continue dull and neglected and rather weak. Offerings of steers at 13¼c. remain unsold, and buyers do not show any interest in them at better than 13c. Bulls are quiet

and nominally quotable at 11 to 11¼c., selected as to lots.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a strong market on these. Strictly Chicago city skins are being held at 15½c. Last sales of Chicago cities were at 15¼c., and it cannot be learned that any have as yet been moved at 15½c., but some holders who are asking that figure claim to be refusing 15¼c. bids. Outside cities are strong at 15c., and some choice lots are held at ¼ to ½c. higher. Country skins are bringing 14¾c. here, and some of these are held at 15c. The packers are now asking 16c. flat for all the lots of strictly packer skins they have unsold, and they want to include all points at this price. Receipts of skins are increasing, but stocks are no larger as there is a good demand. Kips are quotable at 13 to 13½c. for fair to good lots. Deacons strong at \$1.05 and 85c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is strong all around. Facker shearlings are firmly held at 80c., and some sales of good lots have been reported at that price, but no large quantities reported moved as yet. Packer wool pelts continue scarce and buyers who want them have to pay high rates. Heavy average packer pelts bring \$2.15 to \$2.25, choice lambs \$1.85 to \$1.95, and light sheep and lambs at Western points, \$1.65 to \$1.75. The country market is active and firm, with sales all the way from \$1.25 up to \$2.

**HORSEHIDES.**—\$4.15 to \$4.35.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market has been closely cleaned up, with sales aggregating 7,000 Central Americans at 23¼c., and 3,000 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 24c. It is reported that a sale of Calcutta buffalo hides has been made in Boston at 7½d. for slaughters.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—The market continues quiet owing to packers and buyers being apart in their views. It is reported that a Philadelphia packer recently sold a car of April spready native steers at 15c. Cows here offered at 14c. have not been sold.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—No sales of cowhides have been reported here and offerings are very scant. Most lots of New York State cows are held at 13¼c. flat, with buyers here not bidding over 13c. flat. Heavy bulls are somewhat easier, as a local dealer who was holding at 11¼c. selected has sold 3 cars at 11c. selected. Heavy steers are decidedly dull and easy. In selling mixed lots of hides an unusually large percentage of heavy steers generally sells them at a better price than could be otherwise obtained, but in the present market the opposite is the case, as buyers will not pay as much for lots that have many heavy steers in them as they will for lots that are all cows. Calfskins continue firm, with small sales of best collections of New York cities reported at \$1.32½, \$1.72½ and \$1.92½. Country skins are also firm with quotations ranging, according to lots, from \$1.15 to \$1.22½, \$1.47½ to \$1.52½ and \$1.77½ to \$1.82½. Several small lots of country skins out of first salt have been sold here at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.75 flat.

## Boston.

Bufs are selling readily at 13¾c., also sales of a few cars of fancy selection at 14c. The market is very strong, with an upward tendency and offerings scarce.

## New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)  
**GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER HIDES.**—The market is weaker and consid-

erably easier. There are reports of sales of lots of buffs, but the prices are between the seller and the buyer. Heavy steers continue dull. There is no demand for them. Bulls are held at 11 to 11¼c. collected. The outlook is that prices will be lower. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 12¼c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11¼c.; No. 1 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 11c.; No. 2 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10c.; No. 1 native bulls, 9½c.; No. 2 native bulls, 8½c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

**CALFSKINS.**—The calfskin market is very strong. Buyers are picking up some lots at outside points, but the butchers are holding anticipating higher prices, which appear doubtful in view of the heavy receipts of calves. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 90c.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.80@2.00; deacons, 75@85c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13c. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11@11½c. per lb.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

## Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The buyers in the Chicago market seem to be holding off on buffs and the market no doubt will be much easier. Prices are about ¼c. less.

**CALFSKINS.**—The Chicago calfskin market is also strong. There have been no sales of any account.

## THE SALTING OF HIDES.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly, or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong on the hide, such as horns, tail bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have lain over a week in salt they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large, heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskins in proportion to size. Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent. Consequently salted or cured hides are worth from 1 to 2 cents more than green.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer

Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Feed

## HIDE 3 DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock  
Salt, receive an honest,  
thorough cure, because RET-  
SOF is PURE and because  
it spreads evenly; hides come  
up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is  
LESS, while the hides bring  
MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.



## CHICAGO SECTION



Wonder what version of Blackstone it is Teddy reads?

Will somebody kindly tell the space writers what a rendering tank is?

It might help some to hire a couple of earthquakes on that Panama job.

T. R. may not be a lawyer, but he certainly can tell the courts how to interpret it. Nothing like knowing everything.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending April 21 averaged 6.82 cents per pound.

Trouble with Humphrey was he knew too much law and too little politics. Now, if it had been one of those recent appointees.

"Skinny" Madden has joined the "down and outs." The unions let him fall so hard that he made quite a dent in Cook County.

It is understood that the business of Wilder & Davis will be continued as heretofore and a formal announcement to that effect may be expected after the funeral of Mr. Wilder.

What part or parcel of the grand stand was T. R. playing to when he refused the contribution offered by the Hamburg-American Line?

The Board of Trade has bought upwards of fifteen memberships at \$2,900 net to the buyer. Not long ago these memberships were selling close to \$4,000.

That "dull thud" frequently heard in Packingtown, must be tubercular cattle hitting the trucks after shooting the tanks. What wonderful things we find out as we grow older!

Dowie is getting his Elijah III. kiyimono sponged and pressed ready to butt in on Zion. "Cap" Streeter's hat is being ironed and Sinclair's literary efforts deodorized. Next!

Maud.—Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil is an infallible aid to beauty and things. If you want your horrorscope cast, send a self-addressed stamped envelope. It is early yet to cut elders.

If Somebody's keeps on roasting our capitalists there will be more of 'em emulating

one Willy Wally Aster. They don't parboil people in Yurruap because they happen to be long on the long-green.

Have been expecting somebody to charge the packers with combining to cause the San Francisco 'quake. "Yellows" have been too busy thinking up "relief" schemes, though. Remember the Maine—monument fund?

J. Ogden Armour is not getting it nearly as bad as John D. and H. H. did not long ago in Somebody's. But then he is not quite a trillionaire yet, so he cannot expect quite as much for his. He will be entitled to more as he grows older, providing he keeps on accumulating the junk.

The Wire Specialty Company has moved to more commodious quarters at Nos. 43 to 47 Fulton street, and is working day and night to keep up with orders. This concern makes all kinds of special wire goods for packers and butchers, including skewers, meat hooks, tag fasteners, wire baskets, etc.

John F. Jelke, president of Braun & Fitts, butterine manufacturers, and Mr. Lowry, secretary of the company, were arrested during the week, charged with making a false report to the United States Internal Revenue Department. Both were released on bail, and later the matter was reported a mistake.

C. R. Wilson, Postal Telegraph Building, has just completed his skewer factory and is now prepared to deliver to the trade hickory and maple skewers promptly and at the lowest prices. Mr. Wilson is also in the general packing house supply line, and will be pleased to submit figures on anything the trade may require.

Revival meetings have been held daily in the various departments in the packing houses, the men evincing great interest therein, hurrying through their noonday meal to attend the services and join in the hymns. There are a number of preachers taking part; for instance, on Tuesday last no less than a dozen were at various plants in the yards.

A certain sect is credited with framing up an endless chain prayer system, whatever that may be. Perhaps it's on the principle of the automatic feed system applicable to most anything from feeding chickens to fertilizer dryers. Chickens, for instance, are charged every so often with various feeds,

jammed down their throats with a steam sausage stuffer, any well-behaved stuffer being used. Now it does not seem to be a bad idea at all to jam a few carefully selected prayers into some of these lost goats (sheep is too tame a comparison) with a syringe or a sausage stuffer—about the only way to make them stick for a while, anyway.

### A BROKER IN BY-PRODUCTS.

A. L. Rieser, for many years in charge of the by-products department of Nelson Morris & Company and the Fairbank Canning Company at Chicago, has recently opened offices of his own at rooms C18 and 19, Produce Exchange, New York City, where he will do a general brokerage business in buying and selling stearines, tallow, greases, oils, fertilizer material, glue stock and bones. Mr. Rieser will handle nothing but animal products, in which he is without question one of the leading authorities. Already he has made contracts in several of his lines which insure him a more than leading position in some of his specialties, and with his wide knowledge of the business and his large acquaintance with buyers and sellers in all parts of the world, his success was assured with the opening of his office. Buyers and sellers in any of the foregoing lines should communicate with him.

### COOPERAGE PRODUCTION IN 1905.

In view of the very great extent to which the cooperage item enters into the packing house and allied industries, government figures of the production of slack cooperage stock last year in the United States will be of interest. A preliminary estimate of the government forestry bureau shows the kinds and quantities of staves, heading and hoops produced in 1905, compiled from reports made by 350 manufacturers of slack cooperage stock to be as follows:

Staves.—Elm, 217,698,000; gum, 81,181,000; ash, 37,457,000; maple, 36,391,000; oak, 32,272,000; beech, 22,281,000; mixed softwoods, 77,872,000; mixed hardwoods, 192,541,000; total, 697,693,000.

Heading.—Basswood, 17,807,000; gum, 17,660,000; pine, 10,810,000; elm, 10,298,000; oak, 5,179,000; ash, 4,025,000; maple, 2,708,000; chestnut, 2,617,000; cottonwood, 1,608,000; yellow poplar, 1,537,000; mixed softwoods, 1,742,000; mixed hardwoods, 28,851,000; total, 104,642,000.

Hoops.—Elm, 158,313,000; birch, 18,553,000; red oak, 4,758,000; ash, maple and hickory, 1,855,000; total, 183,479,000.

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
1102 Mallers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

**ROBERT G. TENNANT**

159 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

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Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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## WILDER & DAVIS

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Garbage Reduction Works

Power Plants

Designing—Consulting—Expert Reports  
Estimates—Advice

Rooms 1501-4 Manhattan Building

CHICAGO

#### OUR BEEF INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

(Concluded from page 19.)

good beef. She has a taste for it, we have the grass and the grain to produce it, but we are not advancing in the quality of our cattle. It is retrogression instead of progression, and this in the face of the fiercest kind of onslaughts from other countries for a share in the business of which we have almost had a monopoly.

Probably very few persons on this side of the water are aware that already this country has lost its supremacy as the greatest exporter of beef to the United Kingdom, the United States last year dropping back to second place, while the Argentine forged forward to the front rank. Not only this, but within two years the exports of beef from the South American republic to British ports have more than doubled. These are startling facts, and it needs no Daniel to interpret the handwriting on the wall.

The Argentine meat classes with our range and third grades of meat and is hitting them hard. Moreover, not alone are these grades affected, but the influence is felt all along the line. The following extract from an article appearing in the March 2 issue of the Scotsman, of Edinburgh, is apropos, and of more than passing interest:

South America can well afford big prices for Scottish Shorthorns. This at any rate is the reflection that is brought into one's mind by a perusal of the returns showing the imports into Great Britain from foreign countries. One of the most striking features in these returns for the last few years is the phenomenally rapid growth in the quantities of certain materials imported from the Argentine Republic. Much has been heard of the great development of agriculture and stock raising in that country, and in the British import tables there is ample evidence that this information is well founded. In the year 1905

the total quantity of beef imported into the United Kingdom was 5,037,521 cwts., and of this more than one-half—2,580,152 cwts.—came from the Argentine.

So rapidly is the beef raising industry growing in that country that within two years its export of beef to this country has been more than doubled in quantity, so that for the first time the Argentine ranks as the country which sends the greatest quantity of beef to the United Kingdom. For many years the United States of America held a long lead, but last year that country had to play second fiddle. In regard to value the Argentine does not compare quite so favorably. Thus, for about one-third of a million fewer cwts. of beef in 1905 the United States got £4,814,611, as against £3,751,780 to the Argentine. The total value of beef imported into this country in 1905 was £8,911,593, the United States and the Argentine getting the whole sum excepting about one-third of a million.

The Argentine is maintaining its lead, for in January last it sent us nearly three times as much beef as in January, 1903, and about 10,000 cwts. more than came from the United States. Then of fresh mutton the Argentine sent us more than one-third of our whole foreign supply last year—the value being £2,458,915 out of a total of £7,336,480. Again as to maize, the Argentine has outdone the United States. Last year it sent us 18,954,600 cwts. of maize, valued at £5,090,862—the total value of the imported maize being £11,034,748. It is thus seen that for these three commodities—beef, mutton and maize—the Argentine Republic took over £10,300,000 from this country in 1905. Scotch Shorthorn breeders need have no qualms of conscience in accepting long prices from Argentine buyers.

Argentine is casting her bread upon the waters. She is flooding her estancias with good blood. She is preparing to send this blood back to Britain in the shape of steers. The difficulties of the longer sea trips are being eliminated to a considerable degree, and our packers are viewing the situation

## C. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

HICKORY and MAPLE

## SKEWERS

Lowest Prices

Prompt Shipments

Postal Telegraph Building

CHICAGO

with a good deal of fear and nervousness. It is a new problem for them to deal with. There is a national prejudice against American meat—not because it is deficient in any way, but while Britain throws all her markets wide open we close ours. We make it impossible to import a Shorthorn except under a \$100 fine, and this cheese-paring policy rules every action of the Shorthorn leaders. The goose that laid the golden egg is being driven to death, too much work, too little time to recuperate her wasted energies.

Our experience teaches us that in a climate such as ours we need fresh blood. A long period of observation on farm and field, in feed-lot and stockyard, has taught us this lesson. It applies to the human race as well as to the bovine. We need to keep up our birthrate by drafts of colder blood from Europe, and the misfortune at present is that instead of getting sons and daughters from the lands of the Norse, the Swede, the German and the Angle-Saxon, we are drawing on the Italian, the Greek, the Portuguese and the Russian Jew.

It is patent to all impartial observers that we are losing bone in our beef breeds. Not Shorthorns only, but relatively we have lost more in Herefords, while of the black cattle we cannot yet state positively whether they will decline in this respect as fast as the other two breeds. Look how the Shorthorns went to pieces in this way in Kentucky. No doubt the Bates craze had something to do with the decline of our Shorthorns, and history will repeat itself with some other family or families. The pedigree fiend will probably always be with us, and his influence will be more or less against progression. Still the great fact remains, pedigree or no pedigree, that we decline in bone and constitution, and these points must be watched carefully.

We are facing a rising wave of competition. Take our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain. We find ourselves in fourth place instead of first. Are we to decline in our meat products in the same ratio? So we say, there is danger ahead, and we must prepare ourselves to meet it.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48. Quick action and satisfactory results.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

**HELLER CHEMICAL CO.**

Laboratory and Main Office: 212-222 Wayman St., CHICAGO.  
HARRY HELLER, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.  
97-101 Warren Street, NEW YORK.

No trouble to answer questions in any language.

### The DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG. &amp; CHICAGO

**B**ROKERS for selling and buying of Meats, Lard, Grease, Tallow and all Packinghouse Products and Byproducts. :: :: :: :: ::



## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calfs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 16.....	26,818	398	29,245	23,714
Tuesday, April 17.....	2,673	8,022	12,598	15,267
Wednesday, April 18.....	17,000	1,925	22,291	16,026
Thursday, April 19.....	4,763	2,909	16,217	10,863
Friday, April 20.....	1,047	541	14,229	5,318
Saturday, April 21.....	213	33	7,714	1,394

Total last week.....	51,573	13,628	102,304	72,583
Previous week.....	45,305	11,295	90,459	60,089
Cor. week 1905.....	60,349	14,443	142,728	86,219
Cor. week 1904.....	63,490	6,266	146,826	82,767

## SHIPMENTS.

Monday, April 16.....	6,057	41	8,468	6,081
Tuesday, April 17.....	2,507	—	3,000	1,708
Wednesday, April 18.....	4,950	2	2,806	4,238
Thursday, April 19.....	5,011	24	4,300	2,949
Friday, April 20.....	3,329	—	4,301	831
Saturday, April 21.....	164	—	2,537	152

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calfs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	836,229	106,520	2,587,949	1,339,636
Year ago.....	1,026,314	100,266	2,756,215	1,253,729

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	380,000
Week ending April 21, 1906.....	338,000
Week previous.....	397,000
Year ago.....	421,000
Two years ago.....	7,513,000
Total receipts year to date.....	7,513,000
Year ago.....	7,264,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week April 21, 1906.....	129,700	297,500	195,000
Week ago.....	128,700	255,100	178,100
Year ago.....	151,400	297,000	208,900
Two years ago.....	142,300	348,200	165,100
Year to April 21, 1906.....	2,393,000	5,847,000	3,015,000
Same period last year.....	2,238,000	5,904,000	2,763,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 21, 1906:	22,100
Armour & Co.....	5,500
Anglo-American.....	3,000
Continental.....	11,700
Swift & Co.....	3,300
Hammond & Co.....	3,000
Morris & Co.....	3,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	6,800
S. & S.....	1,800
H. Boore Co.....	1,700
Roberts & Oak.....	12,300
Other packers.....	76,500
Week ago.....	61,600
Year ago.....	97,500
Two years ago.....	83,800

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 21, 1906.....	\$5.05	\$6.65	\$5.15	\$6.30
Previous week.....	5.15	6.49	5.00	6.15
Year ago.....	5.70	5.46	4.80	6.80
Two years ago.....	4.70	5.05	5.10	5.90
Three years ago.....	5.00	7.52	4.80	6.00

## CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$5.50@6.15
Common to good steers.....	4.50@5.50
Inferior to common steers.....	3.80@4.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.60@5.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@5.30
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.40@4.75
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.25@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.90@3.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@2.40
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.35@4.50
Calfs, common to good.....	3.50@5.25
Calfs, good to choice.....	5.25@6.00

## HOGS.

Good to prime butcher.....	\$6.90@6.75
Good to choice shipping.....	6.55@6.70
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.55@6.65
Heavy packing.....	6.40@6.60
Light mixed.....	6.25@6.65
Good to prime heavy.....	6.60@6.75
Good to choice pigs.....	6.35@6.25

## SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$5.50@6.50
Ewes, fair to prime.....	5.15@6.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.00@6.15
Culls, ewes, fair to good.....	3.75@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Native lambs.....	6.50@7.00
Fed Western lambs.....	6.25@7.10
Clipped lambs.....	5.00@5.55
Clipped sheep.....	4.00@5.50
Spring lambs.....	8.00@12.50

## PACKERS IMPORTED!!

Societe COLORS Browns

"Make your products please the eye

Then the customer is sure to buy."

CREAM RICE BINDER

Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted

BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO. CHICAGO

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.55
July.....	8.75	8.75	8.67	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.67	8.70	8.62	8.62
July.....	8.82	8.82	8.75	8.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.00	16.00	15.95	16.00
July.....	16.25	16.27	16.17	16.20

## MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.52	8.52	8.42	8.45
July.....	8.65	8.67	8.55	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.62	8.62	8.52	8.57
July.....	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	15.92	15.92	15.82	15.85
July.....	16.17	16.17	15.85	15.90

## TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.42	8.50	8.42	8.47
July.....	8.55	8.62	8.55	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.50
July.....	8.67	8.67	8.60	8.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	15.55	15.65	15.50	15.62
July.....	15.80	15.85	15.72	15.82

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.45	8.60	8.45	8.60
July.....	8.57	8.72	8.57	8.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.52	8.55	8.50	8.55
July.....	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	15.57	15.72	15.57	15.72
July.....	15.80	15.95	15.80	15.95

## THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.62	8.65	8.57	8.57
July.....	8.77	8.80	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.55	8.57	8.50	8.52
July.....	8.70	8.72	8.65	8.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	15.72	15.75	15.60	15.60
July.....	15.97	16.00	15.82	15.82

## FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.55	8.55	8.52	8.55
July.....	8.70	8.72	8.67	8.67
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.47	8.47	8.45	8.45
July.....	8.67	8.67	8.60	8.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	15.52	15.60	15.52	15.55
July.....	15.80	15.82	15.77	15.77

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, April 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 11; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 8; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 14@16 ave., 12; 18@20 ave., 12; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 13½; 10@12 ave., 12½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11; 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13½; 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 11½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@ 13
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@ 18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@ 22
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@ 10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@ 10
Beef Stew.....	5	@ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@ 10
Corned Rump, Native.....	8	@ 10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@ 10
Corned Flanks.....	8	@ 10
Round Steaks.....	10	@ 12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@ 12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@ 10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@ 10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@ 7
Roiled Roast.....	10	@ 11

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.60
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	19
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11
Fore Quarters.....	9
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	24
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	9
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	10

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	12½
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80	@ 85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys .....	@ 12½
Fowls .....	@ 12½
Roosters .....	@ 8
Springs .....	@ 12½
Ducks .....	14 @ 14½
Geese .....	@ 12

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	@19½
Chickens.....		@12½
Springs.....		@12½
Ducks.....		@14½
Geese.....		@12

## Veal.

Choice.....	7	@ 8
Good.....	6	@ 7
Medium.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, heavy.....	4	@ 5
Coarse, small.....	3	@ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 13
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 10
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Loins, No. 1.....	@ 14½
Loins, No. 2.....	@ 12
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 8
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 8
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 4½
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 4
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3

## Butter.

Creamery Prints .....	@22½
Creamery Extras .....	@21½
Creamery Firsts .....	17 @18
Creamery Seconds .....	14 @15
Dairies, Choice .....	@18
Dairies, Firsts .....	@16
Dairies, Packing Stock .....	@18
Renovated .....	17 @18
Cold Storage .....	18 @19

## Eggs.

Extras .....	@ 18
Prime Firsts .....	@ 16½
Firsts .....	@ 15½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@ 15½
Cold Storage .....	10 @ 12

## JOHN WISHART &amp; CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and

PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Specifications, Installations and Tests.

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	@ 6
Native Cows	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/4 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 7
Helpers, Good	7 @ 7 1/4
Helpers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Hind Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chunks	5 1/4 @ 4
Cow Chunks	4 1/4 @ 5
Primeless Chunks	@ 5
Medium Plates	@ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 @ 6 1/4
Steer Rounds	7 @ 7 1/4
Cow Loins, Common	@ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Light	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 @ 15
Strip Loins	7 1/4 @ 8
Shin Butts	@ 9
Shoulder Clods	@ 6
Rolls	9 1/4 @ 10
Rump Butts	@ 5
Trimlings	@ 4
Shank	3 1/4 @ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 12
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow	8 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 4 1/4
Flank Steak	@ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/4
Tongues	@ 1 1/4
Sweetbread	@ 4 1/4
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8 1/4
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Medium Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 5
Good Racks	@ 8

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 30
Pincks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	@ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	11 @ 11 1/4
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	11 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 12
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/4 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/4 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/4
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/4
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/4
Mutton Stew	4 1/4 @ 5
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Pork Loins	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 20
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 9
Hocks	@ 6
Trimlings	@ 6 1/4
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 3
Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Pigs' Heads	@ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 6
Cheek Meat	@ 4
Hog Pincks	3 @ 4
Neck Bones	@ 1 1/4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/4
Tail Bones	@ 3 1/4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	7 1/4 @ 8
Hams	9 @ 10 1/4
Calas	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Belles	8 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Shoulders	@ 8 1/4

## SAUSAGE.

Choice Bologna	@ 6 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Choice Bologna	@ 6 1/4
Viennas	@ 7 1/4
Frankfurters	@ 7 1/4
Head, Liver and Headcheese	@ 6 1/4
Tongue	@ 9
White Tongue	@ 8 1/2
Mixed Ham	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Ham	@ 12
New England Ham	@ 8
Berliner Ham	@ 12 1/4
Boneless Ham	@ 12 1/4
Oxford Ham	@ 7 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/4
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 7 1/4
Smoked Pork	@ 6 1/4
Veal Ham	@ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage	@ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8
Special Prepared Ham	@ 6
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7
Ham Bologna	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 17
German Salsami, New Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 11
Farmer, New	@ 19
Darles, H. C., New	@ 19
Italian Salsami, New	@ 19
Monarque Cervelat	@ 14

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	\$2.25
Bologna, 1-50	\$2.75
Bologna, 2-20	\$2.25
Viennas, 1-50	\$4.25
Viennas, 2-20	\$3.75

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$4.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$6.75
Pickled Ox Liver, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	\$8.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	\$2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	\$4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	\$6.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	\$17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$3.50
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$5.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	\$11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	\$22.00
2.5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Plate Beef	@ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Beef Hams	@ 9.00
Rump Butts	@ 16.25
Mess Pork	@ 16.25
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.75
Family Back Pork	@ 13.75
Bean Pork	@ 13.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 7 1/4
Lard, compounds	@ 7 1/4
Barrels	1/4 c. over tier.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tier.
Tube, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tier.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 45

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 10
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@18 average	@ 8 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@18 average	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 14@18 average	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 6.75
Short Clears	@ 7.75

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 12 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 12 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 12
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 12 1/2
Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@5 ave.	@ 12
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	@ 12
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 11
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 17
Regular Balled Hams	@ 18
Smoked Balled Hams	@ 11
Balled Picnic Hams	@ 10
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 10

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/4
Hog casings, as packed	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13 1/2
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 9 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 2 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 6 80
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	@ 40
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 19
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.55 @ 2.57 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	2.45 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.40 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	32.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.62
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.40
Neutral	9.37 1/2 @ 9.50
Compound	@ 6.50
Leaf	8.00 @ 8.07 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 10 1/4
Oleo, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/4
Mutton	10 @ 10 1/4
Tallow	6 @ 6 1/4
Grease	5 @ 5 1/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 48
No. 1 lard oil	@ 38
No. 2 lard oil	@ 37
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	58 @ 60
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53 @ 55

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Prime City	5 1/4 @ 6
Choice country	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	@ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 @ 5 1/4
House	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Glue stock	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/4 @ 4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	35 1/4 @ 36
P. S. Y., soap grade	34 @ 35
Soap bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.20 @ 1.22 1/2
Barrels, ash	.87 1/2 @ 90
Barrels, oak	.85 @ 97 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4.10
Plantation, granulated	@ 4.58
Yellow, clarified	@ 4.00
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75
Casing, salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

## LOUISA A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
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TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINES  
LARD OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TALLOW OIL, BONE MEAL, CRACKLINGS, BONES, FERTILIZERS, HOOFS AND HORNS, GLUESTOCK  
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@4.90
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.90@4.30
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.70@6.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live sheep, unshorn, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.75
Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.75@6.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@3.75
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dressed hothouse lambs, ch., heavy, each.....	\$5.50@6.00
Dressed hothouse lambs, medium grades.....	3.50@5.00
Dressed hothouse lambs, common, each.....	2.00@3.00
Live hothouse lambs per head.....	3.00@5.50
Live yearling lambs, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@8.00
Live yearling lambs, clipped.....	5.25@6.00
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@5.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@7.20
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.25@ 7.50
Pigs.....	@ 7.00
Doughs.....	6.00@ 6.60

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	@ 8¼
Common to fair, native.....	@ 7¾

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8¼
Choice native, light.....	7½@ 7¾
Native, com. to fair.....	@ 7
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 7½
Choice Western, light.....	@ 7¼
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7¾
Common to fair heifers.....	6½@ 8¼
Choice cows.....	@ 7
Common to fair cows.....	6½@ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6¾
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	5½@ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@ 12

## BEEF CUTS.

Ribs, No. 1, 11c.; No. 2, 10c.; No. 3, 9c. Loins, No. 1, 13c.; No. 2, 11½c.; No. 3, 10c. Chucks, No. 1, 6c.; No. 2, 5c.; No. 3, 5c. Rounds, No. 1, 7½c.; No. 2, 6½c.; No. 3, 6c.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 10½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	9½@ 10½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 8
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7½@ 8
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6½@ 7

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9½@ 10
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	11 @ 11½
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 10½
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 10
Sheep, choice.....	9½@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8½@ 9
Sheep, culls.....	@ 8

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12½@ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12½@ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9½@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9½@ 10
Smoked shoulders.....	9½@ 10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12½@ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 @ 13½
Dried beef cuts.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 10½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ \$65.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 70.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10½
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	10

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	30
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	00
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or blks., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

## SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	17 18½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½ 14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18½ 18½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14 17
Pepper, shot.....	14 —
Allspice.....	7 9½
Coriander.....	10 12
Cloves.....	16 19
Mace.....	50 55

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4¾
Crystals.....	4¾@ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5¼

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.05
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	16 @ 18
Old toms, selected (culls out).....	17 @ 18
Old, poor to medium.....	13 @ 15

Chickens, Broilers—4 lbs. per pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	.33 @ 35
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	.25 @ 30
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 30
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	.20 @ 25
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14½
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	.13½ @ 14
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@ 14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	.13 @ 13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	.11 @ 12½
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	.13½ @ 14
Western, scalded, selected, boxes.....	@ 13
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 12½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	.11 @ 12½
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	.13½ @ 14
Southern and Southwestern inferior grades.....	.11 @ 12½
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded.....	@ 10½
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 10½
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 3.50
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@ 1.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50 @ 75

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 20
Toms, No. 1.....	@ 19½
Toms, No. 2.....	@ 18
Old toms, No. 1.....	@ 18½
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	.21 @ 22
Dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	.18 @ 19
Scalded, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	.16 @ 17
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	.16 @ 17
Fancy, soft meat.....	.15 @ 16
Average No. 1.....	.12 @ 14
Chickens—No. 2.....	.8 @ 10
Fowls—No. 1.....	.13 @ 13½
No. 2.....	.12 @ 13
Ducks—No. 1.....	.14 @ 15
No. 2.....	.12 @ 13
Geese—No. 1.....	.12 @ 13
No. 2.....	.8 @ 10

## LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, per pair.....	.00 @ 70
Broilers, per lb.....	.30 @ 35
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13½
Young roosters, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks, per pair.....	.60 @ 85
Geese, per pair.....	.90 @ 1.50
Live pigeons, per pair.....	.30 @ 35

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.97
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.30
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.30 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	16.00 @ 17.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 35
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80 @ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.12 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	0.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.20½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner, from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 25.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 47,281, compared with 45,560 the same time last week and 43,749 a year ago. The daily arrivals this week were: Monday, 25,595, Tuesday, 3,186, Wednesday (estimated), 18,500. The market Monday opened slow and ruled dull all day with prices generally 10c. lower. The orders for export and Eastern shipment were light. Local killers complained of flooded beef markets at home and in the East. The choice light and medium weight steers met with best favor and the cheap grades of killing steers were no lower. The quality of the offerings is good and a large percentage of the cattle now being marketed is steers of a medium to good grade. The portion of butcher stock and stockers is small. There is more beef in the cattle at present than is contained in larger numbers at other seasons of the year. The trade to-day was again slow and unsatisfactory from the seller's viewpoint, in fact, the market did not get under good headway until nearly 11 o'clock. Tops sold at \$6.00, two or three prime lots went at this price, only a comparatively small portion good enough to sell upwards of \$5.50 and the big bulk of the medium to good beef steers went at \$4.75 to \$5.25. A long list of plain light killers at \$4.35 to \$4.60 and inferior down to \$4.00. Stock cattle and feeders are in limited supply and country people buying them at ridiculous prices; \$4.90 has been paid for several lots of feeding cattle this week that were not extra fancy in quality, while a good kind of beef steers weighing 1,250 and 1,400 lbs. are selling around the \$5.00 mark. It seems that the country buyers are as usual sanguine of a bullish future. Butcher stock is 10 to 20c. lower this week, except canners and cutters. These have held steady. Buyers are passing up the high priced she stock and buying low priced steers to kill, in preference, claiming that cows and heifers are selling too high in proportion to killing steers. Traders here who had anticipated a better demand for cattle at this time are now wondering whether the situation will improve or not.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week have been only moderate, and yet prices have declined 20 to 25c. as compared with the closing prices of last week. We have been predicting for some time the break in hogs that has come, and we expect it has come to stay. We may have some temporary reactions in the market, but we are firm in the belief that a lower level of prices will be established, as while we do not look for a heavy supply, we believe there are plenty of hogs in the country to supply the requirements of the trade and firmly believe that buyers will have no trouble in forcing a lower range of prices. The Eastern shipping orders have been light for some time to come and there is no prospect of any immediate increase in the demand from that source. To-day's receipts estimated at 24,000; the market was again 10c. lower with the best hogs selling at \$6.50, and the bulk of the sales at \$6.35 to \$6.40. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best heavy and medium weight shippers, \$6.45 to \$6.50; good to best heavy packing grades, \$6.35 to \$6.42½; mixed grades, \$6.35 to \$6.42½; selected light hogs, \$6.35 to \$6.40; pigs, according to weight and quality, \$5.25 to \$6.25; rough throw-out packers, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

**SHEEP.**—Sheep and lamb market rules stronger this week thus far, and outside of Colorado Mexican lambs, the percentage of

wool stock is quite limited and demands seem broad for all grades of both sheep and lambs, with less complaint of congestion in mutton markets than for some time past, and European markets reported 1c. higher than last week. It now looks like low prices had been sidetracked for some time to come on fat stock. We quote: Choice to prime wethers (clipped), \$5.40 to \$5.60; medium to good, \$5.20 to \$5.50; good to choice yearlings (clipped), \$5.30 to \$5.60; medium to good, \$5.10 to \$5.40; good to choice mutton ewes (shorn), \$5.10 to \$5.35; mediums, \$4.75 to \$5.10; common to fair, \$4.00 to \$4.60; good to choice Mexican wool lambs, \$7.10 to \$7.35; medium to good, \$6.75 to \$7.10; good to choice clipped lambs, \$5.60 to \$5.90; fair to good, \$5.25 to \$5.70; culls, \$4.50 to \$5.00. To-day's market closed strong on clipped stock and shows an advance of 10c. on wool lambs.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 27.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 34,100; last week, 33,700; same week last year, 24,200. There is a better demand and fewer good cattle to fill it, and an advance of 15 to 25c. is the history of this week's cattle market. Good to choice grades are more scarce each week. Top this week, \$5.55; bulk of steers, \$4.60 to \$5.25; top heifers and yearlings, \$5.10; bulk, \$4 to \$4.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.25; veals, \$4 to \$5.75; quarantine fed steers, \$4.25 to \$5.10. A few grass Texans, \$3.70 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, 10 to 20c. higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 51,600; last week, 56,400; same week last year, 45,800. The continued liberal hog marketing is working prices downward at a slow rate; net loss for the week, 10c.; market strong to-day, 5c. above lowest time this week. Top, \$6.45; bulk, \$6.30 to \$6.40; light hogs, up to \$6.30; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6; average weight for April, 214 lbs.; last April, 215 lbs.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 29,000; last week, 34,500; same week last year, 23,000. Lambs are up a quarter to 40c.; sheep values are not fully tested, but 15c. to a quarter higher. The available supply for the immediate future is extremely short; more than 90 per cent. of the receipts this week were lambs. Forty doubles of lambs in fleece at \$7 to \$7.05; clipped lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.95; woolled yearlings, quotable up to \$6.40; wethers, \$6.10; ewes, \$6.00; clipped, 80c. to \$1 below these figures.

**HIDES** are strong; green salted, 11½c.; bulls and stags, 9¾c.; glue, 6c.; part cured hides, 1c. less; dry flint butcher, 18 to 20c.; culls, 12c.; green sheep pelts, 50c. to \$1; dry, 16 to 17c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	4,334	16,227	5,465
Amer. D. B. & P. Co. ....	447	.....	.....
Cudahy .....	2,738	8,798	1,721
Fowler .....	1,151	.....	445
Morris .....	3,177	7,809	2,318
Ruddy .....	403	.....	937
Schwarzschild .....	3,637	6,788	3,140
Swift .....	3,416	9,418	4,758

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, April 24, 1906.

There has been very little life to the fat cattle market for the past ten days and the trend of prices has been downward most of this time. Supplies have been comparatively light, considerably lighter than at this time last year, but the trouble has been the demand for the beef which has been small and the outlets all more or less clogged. On all but the strictly good to choice beeves there has been a decline of 15 to 25c. and even at this decline the demand from packers has been decidedly indifferent. Strictly good to choice beeves have been scarce enough to hold their own better than any other grade, and 1,200 to 1,500-pound beeves of this description are still quoted around \$4.90 to \$5.40. The fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-pound beeves bring around \$4.50 to \$4.85

and common to fair kinds sell anywhere from \$4.00 to \$4.40 and on down. Cows and heifers have fared no better than beef steers and the tone to the trade has been decidedly weak throughout. Good to choice fat cows and heifers are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50, with fair to good butcher and beef grades at \$3.00 to \$3.85 and canning and cutting grades at \$2.00 to \$2.85. The slump in fat cattle naturally had a rather depressing effect on the trade in stockers and feeders. On account of the press of farm work the demand has been rather light of late anyhow, and since fat cattle have gone off so much there has been a still further falling off in the inquiry. Prices are about 10 to 15c. off as compared with ten days ago. Good to choice stock steers and feeders are quoted at \$4.00 to \$5.50, with fair to good grades at \$3.60 to \$4.00 and the common to fair stuff and odds and ends at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Light weight steers and yearlings have been tolerably free sellers, but the heavier and commoner grades have been slow and unsatisfactory sellers.

The marked increase in receipts of hogs has been followed by a marked decline in prices, and values are fully 20c. lower than a week ago. There has been a very good demand right along both for local packing and shipping account, but buyers have simply been able to take advantage of the heavy receipts and the lower markets east to pound out a decline. It remains to be seen whether this increase in receipts is going to be permanent. If so it is altogether probable that prices will continue to go down. On the other hand, with the best demand for the fresh and cured product as well as for lard that the trade has ever known, it will take a big increase in supplies to cause any very serious break. Weight and quality are still minor considerations with buyers and the range of prices continues very narrow. To-day, with over 16,000 hogs here, the market was about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$6.35 and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.27 to \$6.30, as against a top of \$6.35 and a bulk of \$6.50 to \$6.52 on last Tuesday.

Activity continues to characterize the trade in sheep and lambs and prices have shown a further advance for the week. Supplies have been only moderate, in fact it is now evident that the big bulk of the fed stock has been run and that supplies will likely be rather light until grassers begin to come freely. Feeder buyers are still taking thin woolled stuff freely for shearing and feeding purposes. Shorn fat stock is selling \$1.00 to \$1.25 lower than woolled stock, a wider range than has prevailed for several years. Good to choice native lambs are quoted \$6.50 to \$6.85; good to choice Western lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.85; fair to good lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.40; cull lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; fair to good heavy yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5.65 to \$6.25; fair to good wethers, \$5.40 to \$5.65; good to choice heavy ewes, \$5.60 to \$5.90; fair to good ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cull sheep and bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 24.

The week is not developing anything savoring of improvement over conditions last week in the cattle trade. Receipts are falling off slightly, but not sufficient to develop any better tone in the demand. Cattle arriving at this market are running largely to steers of medium to strong weight, just the kinds that got the worst of the slump last week. The market is holding about steady as to prices, but the undertone is weak and slumpy. Some of the best steers seen here this spring were here to-day and sold at \$5.50; they were considered such steers as would have sold at \$5.75 at the high time of the spring. The bulk of cattle to-day were of the grades that sell between \$4.50 to \$5.00, and while steady with Monday were around 20 to 30c. lower than ten days ago. The light weight steers were not lacking in fat and quality and are now the most popular sellers, as warm weather always brings discrimination against big

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thick cuts of beef. The outlook does not seem to favor any immediate improvement, and for the near future the country should curtail shipments of weighty steers as much as possible to prevent further decline. The eastern beef demand is very unsatisfactory at present, and this is the disturbing factor in the market. The market for cows and heifers is not being heavily supplied, but prices are ruling uneven, and the undertone seems to indicate lower rather than higher prices for the near future. Bulls and calves are holding about steady. The stocker and feeder trade has settled into a weak and unsatisfactory tone, apparently sympathetic with the fat cattle trade.

There is some increase noted in the volume of hogs, and while the total at central markets is not at all large, it has been sufficient to give packers an opportunity for starting the market on a lower turn. Prices current to-day were 5@10c. lower than at the close last week; the provision market has shown a weak turn during the past few days, and it is likely that this has been reflected to some extent in the market for live hogs. It is not considered likely in trade circles that receipts will hold up to a big volume, and for this reason the selling side of the trade at the markets does not believe the time is at hand for a permanent slump in the hog values; their argument is that country holders are bullish, and being busy with their spring work will not stop to market hogs on a down market. The bulk of hogs are selling at present at \$6.32½@6.37½, with tops making \$6.45 to-day.

The market for sheep and lambs continues to be moderately supplied, with demand good and prices working for a higher level. The bulk of supplies are still running to the Colorado-fed lambs, and the most of the offerings to-day sold at \$7.00, the highest figure reached since February. Prices have been gradually working up for the last ten days and are now 30@50c. higher than at the low time two weeks ago. Very few mature sheep are coming, in fact not enough to establish quotations, although sales are generally of strong figures. Clipped lambs sold to-day at \$5.50@5.80, or \$1.20@1.50 under woolled stock. The outlook seems to be fair for the sheep trade from now on until the grass season opens.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 23, 1906.				
	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,324	—	3,563	8,354
Sixtieth street .....	1,977	00	7,817	12,553
Fortieth street .....	—	—	—	13,606
Lehigh Valley .....	5,719	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	416	—	—	304
Scattering .....	64	61	72	3,590
Totals .....	10,530	124	11,441	21,283
Totals last week .....	10,537	154	10,241	18,591

WEEKLY EXPORTS.				
	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	358	—	—	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	352	—	1,650	
Mesaba .....	252	—	—	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	—	—	1,270	
Idaho .....	—	—	—	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	355	1,020	—	
St. Paul .....	348	—	—	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Irishman	348	—	—	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	310	—	—	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Idaho	310	—	—	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Theopis	125	—	—	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Boniface	—	—	1,200	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	3,500	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Irishman	—	—	2,400	
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	2,600	
Armour & Co., Ss. Irishman	—	—	1,700	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,540	
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbra	—	—	—	
Total exports .....	2,247	1,020	15,900	
Total exports last week .....	1,618	1,262	20,081	

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 23, 1906.				
Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.	
New York .....	2,247	1,020	15,900	
Boston .....	3,624	2,553	10,450	
Baltimore .....	1,650	1,160	—	
Philadelphia .....	343	—	—	
Portland .....	1,784	925	—	
St. John's .....	1,803	900	—	

Exports to:				
London .....	3,948	—	8,270	
Liverpool .....	4,642	5,532	18,040	
Glasgow .....	1,575	450	—	
Bristol .....	309	—	—	
Manchester .....	922	450	—	
Hull .....	100	—	—	
Para, Brazil .....	125	—	—	
Totals to all ports .....	11,512	6,432	26,310	
Totals to all ports last week .....	10,911	3,524	30,078	

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 21:

### CATTLE.

Chicago .....	20,358
Omaha .....	12,224
Kansas City .....	20,137
St. Joseph .....	10,024
Cudahy .....	430
Sioux City .....	3,653
South St. Paul .....	1,237
Louisville .....	125
New York and Jersey City .....	8,413
Fort Worth .....	7,634
Detroit .....	1,167
Buffalo .....	4,475

### HOGS.

Chicago .....	76,886
Omaha .....	50,122
Kansas City .....	89,326
St. Joseph .....	37,310
Cudahy .....	5,401
Sioux City .....	14,476
Honolulu .....	8,123
Cedar Rapids .....	6,860
Bloomington .....	1,701
South St. Paul .....	12,110
Louisville .....	3,921
New York and Jersey City .....	27,753
Fort Worth .....	14,070
Detroit .....	6,456
Buffalo .....	31,429

### SHEEP.

Chicago .....	56,583
Omaha .....	20,692
Kansas City .....	27,538
St. Joseph .....	23,900
Cudahy .....	411
Sioux City .....	583
South St. Paul .....	3,873
New York and Jersey City .....	30,263
Fort Worth .....	2,413
Detroit .....	2,176
Buffalo .....	51,800

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Concluded from page 33.)

crop positions which has unfavorably effected the October delivery.

While the market otherwise is the same as last week, and the net result therefore practically none, we have had some violent fluctuations during the past few days. In an effort to break the market July oil was hammered down by the bears from 38 to 36 in two days, only to sell the following day again at 37½c. and the day after that, viz., to-day, at 37½@38c. The bears took advantage of the prevailing high prices to scare buyers off when they made the drive, but the bulls in turn, noticing the absence of offerings, took advantage of the scarcity of supply and moved the market back again to top figures. These fluctuations show well enough how narrow the market is. Both demand and supply have been reduced to a minimum and the result is that manipulation is the strongest factor.

Produce exchange prices at 12:30 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 37½c. bid, 38c. asked; May, 37½c. bid, 37½c. asked; July, 37½c. bid, 38c. asked; September, 37½c. bid, 38c. asked; October, 36¼c. bid, 36½c. asked; November, 34½c. bid, 34½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 33½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 21s. 7½d.

## AUERBACH AS A BROKER.

E. F. Auerbach will in the near future start in New York on his own account in the cotton oil commission business. His experience has been had as a salesman with a couple of prominent houses in the interest. For the last two or three years he has been active in that way with St. Julien Ravenal & Company. Formerly he had been with Aspegren & Company.

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.90@9.00; city steam, \$8.62½@8.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.10; do., South Africa, tcs., \$10; do., kegs, \$11; compound, \$7.25, car lots.

### HOG MARKETS, APRIL 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$6.20@6.57½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$6.27½@6.42½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; shade higher; \$6.25@6.35.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$5.50@6.55.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$6.55@6.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; fairly active; \$6.60@6.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 27 cars; steady; \$6.70.

### LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 27.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 77s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 41s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 53s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s.; do., short rib, 52s.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 47s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 46s. 6d.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Tallow, 26s. Turpentine, 47s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. Cheese, white new, 62s.; do., colored, 66s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 43 marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 44s.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 44s. 9d. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 10½d. Refined petroleum (London), 63-16d.; linseed (London), La Plata, April and May, 43s.; linseed oil (London), 22s.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the week under review has been very quiet and the demand has fallen off considerably owing to the increasing supplies of neutral butter. The neutral market is dull, nothing doing, buyers and sellers very far apart.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

The hog receipts at the packing points were moderate, for the day, and their prices were in part 5c. higher. The products markets, however, ruled easier. It looked as if some of the prominent packers were disposed more to weaker prices.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

Sales late yesterday (Thursday), in New York: 600 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 37½c.; 300 do. July, at 37½c.; 600 bbls. September at 37½c.; 1,200 do. at 37½c.; 100 bbls. October, 36c. These prices show that the decline was ½c. from the best prices of the week. To-day the market opened slack and rather easy. "Call" prices: April at 37@38c.; May at 37@38c.; July at 37@37½c.; September at 37½@37½c.; October at 35½@36½c.; November at 33¼@34¼c.

#### Tallow.

Market quiet and rather tame. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made on basis of last sale, or 5½c.

#### Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 10c.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships at about \$250.

Visitors: A. M. Simpson, Arthur Cook, C. Stoddart, Liverpool; Eric Pontoppidan, Hamburg; Fred Silber, Chicago; H. B. Grubbs, St. Louis.

Proposed for membership: James J. Dunphy (grain); Morris W. Simonson (grain, etc.).



## RETAIL SECTION

### TO MAKE DRAWN POULTRY TESTS.

The retailers of East St. Louis, Ill., have protested against a proposed drawn poultry ordinance, and have petitioned the Board of Health to make an investigation.

Superintendent Conway, of the Armour plant, at St. Louis, stated that he would like to have the board or a committee meet a committee from the Retail Merchants' Association at the Armour plant, and make a test of drawn and undrawn poultry. The board accepted the proposition, and the test will be made next month.

### INDIANA SHOPS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The retail meat dealers of Evansville, Ind., have decided to open their shops on Sundays during the summer until 9 a. m. They began the practice last Sunday. They claim people who cannot afford ice cannot keep meats over Saturday night in warm weather. The St. Louis Butchers' Association has recently started a national movement against Sunday opening, and will send missionaries through the country in that behalf. They might begin down in Indiana.

At Marion, Ind., the police commissioners have issued an order compelling all groceries and meat markets to close Saturday night at midnight and remain closed till Monday morning. It has been the custom of many to do business on Sunday. Others followed their example, till it became a practice.

### DELICATESSEN PROVISION PROFITS.

Delicatessen provisions are very expensive and butchers are often under the impression that there must be an enormous profit in them. Mr. Adolph Tode, of Tode & Company, the New York importers, proved the opposite to the surprise of a good many butchers the other day. "Yes," Mr. Tode said, "we get one dollar for one pound of imported Westphalian ham, but if you think we make a fortune out of it you will find yourself sadly mistaken." Then, taking up a large

imported ham, he began to demonstrate. The ham weighed 20 pounds and was put on the counter to be sold in slices. Putting on the scale what was left of the ham just sliced up, it was found that the bones and shank weighed 4½ pounds; the thick skin, 2 lbs., and the outside fat which had to be trimmed off, 3½ lbs.; a loss of 10 lbs. This leaves 10 lbs. in all to be sold at \$1 per lb. In consequence the dealer gets \$10 for the ham. Such hams cost 40 cents per lb. at wholesale now; therefore a 20-lb. ham costs the delicatessen dealer \$8. His profit would amount to two dollars if the customers bought by the pound. But the majority buy by the quarter pound. In such sales there is always a loss in weight to the dealer; with every quarter of a pound there is a loss of half an ounce to be recorded. Out of the 10 pounds mentioned about 7 pounds at least was sold in quarters, which means a loss of nearly one pound at wholesale price. This loss brings the profit on the whole ham down to about \$1.60, which is not a large profit, considering the work to be done, the rent, the lighting of the store, the wages of the employees, etc. If dealers buy large quantities at a time they may save a cent or two, but this small gain will be lost by shrinkage in weight before the whole quantity is sold.

The same is to be said of the imported cervelat sausage. Here the shrinkage is even larger, while the loss by trimmings is not as large, but as a rule customers seldom buy more than a quarter of a pound and the usual half ounce is lost with every sale. Imported cervelat is sold now at 60 cents, in some stores at 80 cents, while its wholesale price is 42 cents per pound.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Dave Clark has opened a new meat market at Echo, Ore.

T. Ames has engaged in the meat business at Allen, Kan.

Quinn Bros. have opened a new meat market at Denton, Neb.

R. P. Stericker has opened a new butcher shop at Saginaw, Mich.

Jacob Penner has opened a new meat market at Winkler, Man.

Emil Hettebruger has engaged in the meat business at Ringsted, Ia.

W. M. Reynolds will engage in the meat business at Crofton, Neb.

A. Levy, a grocer, will add a meat market at Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. Dell has succeeded T. Barnett in the meat business at Amazonia, Mo.

Elson Brothers have opened their new meat market at Riverside, Mich.

William Meier will open a new butcher shop at Grand Island, Neb.

John Fickle has purchased the Hillenbrand meat market at Streator, Ill.

Fire damaged the meat market of Jacob Harman at Montoursville, Pa.

Lewis Carter has engaged in the meat business at Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.

J. Dempsey's meat shop at Cross Fork, Pa., was damaged by fire last week.

T. Festner has purchased the meat business of O. W. Nelson at Florence, Neb.

L. T. Ball has purchased the meat business of S. F. Garrett at Heartwell, Neb.

F. E. Taylor has moved his meat business from Lawrence, Kan., to Speed, Kan.

Ira Wilsey has purchased the meat market of Harry Pratt at Warrensburg, N. Y.

A new meat market has been opened by Wm. Place & Son at Watertown, Ont.

Eacret & Cummings have sustained a fire loss in their meat market at Erie, Kan.

Charles Meicher suffered a \$500 loss by fire to his meat market at Orleans, N. Y.

Hunt & Co. have succeeded to the business of the Cash Market Co., at Larimer, Wyo.

F. M. Bowdish has sold out his butcher shop to A. F. Charlton, at Coffeyville, Kan.

W. H. Inet has purchased the butcher shop of C. C. Chenoweth at Stotesburg, Mo.

J. M. Porter has purchased the meat business of Harrison & Nunn at La Grange, Mo.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of W. Janssen at St. Paul, Minn., causing a loss of \$1,000.

## Talks by the Manager—No. 3



You know, as well as I do, that a boning knife must have strength, and it must have an edge that will stand pretty hard use.

Well, that's the kind of boning knife that bears the S & S mark.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 Boner—don't it look all right?

Better than that, it's made to stand the racket.

Every blade is made of our special formula steel that we temper by our own process so that the blade is absolutely even in temper—no hard spots or soft spots.

Remember this, any S & S KNIFE you buy must be right, or you can get your money back.

(Signed) THE MANAGER,

**NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,**

**Detroit, U. S. A.**



The Cheesman Brothers have opened a new meat market at West Point, Ind.

The butcher shop of Edward Gebhard at Lebanon, Pa., suffered a fire loss of \$4,000.

F. P. Santen has been succeeded in the meat business at Salem, Ia., by Santen & Packer.

F. N. Hotaling has purchased the grocery and meat business of Carlson & Lally at Lincoln, Neb.

The meat market of Charles Weibelt, of Allegheny, Pa., was destroyed by fire on April 22.

G. N. Wilcox has purchased a half interest in the meat market of H. T. Burton at Smyrna, N. Y.

Gus Harris has bought the East End Meat Market at Walla Walla, Wash., of Town & Mang.

C. Yeats has succeeded to the meat business of Coats & Yeats at Mountain Home, Idaho.

B. H. Haley has succeeded to the entire meat business of Haley & Fetters at West Plains, Mo.

W. H. Harner has purchased the butcher shop of Richardson & Cheatum at Kingman, Kan.

M. E. F. Krueger has succeeded to the meat business of Krueger & Desking at Henrietta, I. T.

I. T. Goatley has succeeded to the meat business of W. H. Payton at Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Waddell Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Aurora, Neb., by Waddell & Graham.

Taborn & Co. have purchased the butcher shop of Ferguson & Price at Independence, Kan.

The butcher shop of Chris. Tapper at Portland, Ore., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$750.

A. C. Garcia has admitted a partner in his meat business at Folsom, N. M., and the firm is now Garcia & Lucero.

Frazier & Walker have succeeded to the meat business of R. H. Quinn at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Rosser & Fitzgerald have been succeeded in the meat business at Colorado Springs, Col., by Rosser & Collins.

E. E. Henry has purchased the meat business of Herbert B. Harlow at Colorado Springs, Col.

J. H. Ford has admitted a partner in his meat business at Albuquerque, N. M., and the firm is now Ford & Hart.

D. S. Boeher has succeeded to the entire meat business of Boeher & Falkenberg at Caldwell, Kan.

The meat firm of Kluner, Berg & Murray at Winnipeg, Can., has been dissolved. Abraham Berg will continue the business.

T. Z. L. Rowland, a butcher of Los Angeles, Cal., has filed papers in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$2,404 and assets at \$875.

Reed Brothers of Yatesville, Pa., have purchased the butcher business of William Wilson at Scranton, Pa.

The grocery and meat market of Joseph Clark at Fife Lake, Mich., was destroyed by fire, loss \$1,500; no insurance.

The Empire Meat Company, of Pendleton, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Henry W. Schwarz, Frank J. Greulich, Charles J. and John F. Greulich.

E. J. Marshall, H. S. and R. J. Stevenson have incorporated the Santa Maria Meat Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$3,000 has been subscribed.

The L. Z. Carpenter Company of Attleboro, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 to deal in provisions, groceries, etc. President, L. Z. Carpenter; treasurer and clerk, G. L. Taylor, both of Attleboro.

#### SIMPLE METHOD OF ENAMELLING.

Enamelled ware around the butcher shops not only suggests especial cleanliness, but adds greatly to the attractiveness of the shop and the good feeling of everybody concerned, customers and the shop workers alike. The following, which is known as the Champigneulle method of enamelling without stoving, is based on the use of a special vitreous paste, which when applied in a hot state on any ground, hardens in cooling and assumes the appearance of true stoved enamel. The first step is to prepare a kind of soluble glass, by mixing 70 parts of quartz, 15 of lime, 5 of carbon and 10 of soda or potash, the mixture being fused in any convenient manner and the resulting alkali silicate boiled in a closed vessel. The solution is next treated with about 5 per cent. of calcium sulphate, which causes a precipitation, the object of which is to prevent any ulterior efflorescence of alkali likely to spoil the appearance of enamel. The decanted syrup is of pasty consistency, and for use must be heated to about 75 deg. C.

When applied in this state to any surface it forms a clear layer, which sets hard in cooling, adheres firmly to the substratum, and is free from cracks or crazing. No film or deposit is formed on its surface which is perfectly lustrous without any polishing, varnishing, or any other preparation of the kind. The same mass can be moulded in any shape, and colored in any shade, the colors being fixed with tannates of gelatine and alum. It may also be used for making inlaid work, the pattern cut out of a piece of veneer and the spaces filled with the heated paste, which may be colored to imitate mother of pearl, ivory, glass, etc. Translucent effects may be produced in a similar manner on scales of mica or a sheet of opalized paste.

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10,000 SOLD IN 3 MONTHS

#### Divine's Faucet Water Motor

Can be used by Butchers, Jewelers, Plumbers, Grocery Dealers, Caterers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Housewives and many others.



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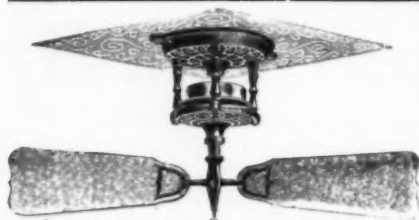
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#### CANADA'S FISHING INDUSTRY.

The total value of the fish caught and the fish products of Canada in 1904 was \$23,516,000, and was the largest aggregate on record with one exception, 1901, when a phenomenal catch of salmon in British Columbia swelled the total value of that year's fisheries beyond \$25,000,000. The improvement was general, as, with the exception of mackerel and codfish, all the other principal kinds of fish show fair increases over the previous season. During the year no less than 77,345 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the numerous employees in the lobster industry.

The lobster plant alone is valued at \$1,390,736, comprising the equipment of 736 canneries dispersed on the coast of the maritime provinces. Nova Scotia had 237 canneries in operation; New Brunswick, 236; Prince Edward Island, 199; and Quebec, 91. Nearly 14,000 persons found employment in these different establishments, which put on the market 10,762,288 pounds of canned lobsters, besides a larger quantity disposed of alive or fresh, both aggregating a value of \$3,691,000 for this branch of the fishing industry. There has been a remarkable development in the fish-breeding operations in Canada. There are 22 hatcheries, producing 473,588,000 fry.

A recent government report says that the revival of the valuable whaling industry, which was at one time actively pursued from Gaspé and many centers in the estuary of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a feature of great moment in the maritime industries of the Dominion of Canada.



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Economical in operation. We furnish them with belt or electric drive. We also make water motors for running belt fans. Tuerk Quality fans are made to last and will not get out of order. Run easily because all bearings are in oil. We carry a full line in stock and make prompt shipments. Send for catalogue.

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